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Appropriations for sundry civil expenses for 1883

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES FOR 1883.

JUNE 26, 1882.—Recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HISCOCK, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 6675.]

In presenting to the House the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the Committee on Appropriations herewith submit the following report:

The estimates upon which the bill is based will be found on pp. 25, 36, 121 to 130, and 151 to 193 of the Book of Estimates for 1883. These estimates amount to \$26,410,657, in addition to which other estimates from the departments and other sources have been referred to the committee, since the Book of Estimates was printed, amounting to \$7,500,000.

Certain of the estimates heretofore provided for in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill are now embraced in this bill, viz: Those for "dies, paper, and stamps," and "detecting and bringing to trial counterfeiters" (appropriations for Internal Revenue Department); also, "freight on bullion and coin," and "contingent expenses of the Independent Treasury"; these aggregate \$670,000. On the other hand, certain estimates providing for clerical and other employes, amounting to \$55,336, formerly considered with this bill, have been transferred to the legislative bill.

The estimates for public buildings are unusually large, consequent upon the great number of new buildings granted by this Congress; upon these the committee have recommended in almost every case 50 per centum of the legal limit of cost for site and building fixed by the law authorizing them.

For the public printing an unusual amount has been recommended, as compared with the original amounts reported of late, but not so much, by \$65,000, as the sum appropriated for this purpose for the year 1882, which, including deficiencies, amounted to \$2,565,000. The appropriation for 1883 is guarded by a proviso to prevent possibility of a deficiency, and the amount recommended is made accordingly.

The appropriations for the Life-Saving Service under the new law of May 4, 1882, and new estimates, are somewhat increased in the provision for the year 1883.

The recommendation for the Signal Service, observation and report of storms, is reduced from the standard of previous years. By reference to the correspondence in the appendix to this report the reason will be shown. The committee examined this subject with very great thoroughness, and have endeavored by conditions and proviso attached

to the clauses appropriating for this service to provide in the future against the large and uncertain expenditures heretofore made for it, and to make clearer the sources from and law under which they are permitted, and the manner of their disbursement.

The committee have also in other matters recommended legislative action, viz, as to procuring sites for public buildings by condemnation if necessary; upon the matter of the Moline Water Power Company, Rock Island, Ill., on the public printing, restricting the use of the appropriation to prevent deficiency; requiring the force in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the Geological Survey to be hereafter specifically estimated for, respectively; upon the clauses for National Home of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, providing that certain pensions from inmates inure to the Home for their support, that the scope of admission to the Home should be enlarged to include sailors, and providing for the insane of the Home at the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia, and for the admission of other insane to said institution, and for the enlargement of the capacity thereof; upon surveys of public lands, providing that "deposit certificates" under sec. 2403, Rev. Stat., shall only be received in payment for lands at certain offices; also reducing the rates now paid to surveyors for surveying public lands. There are other lesser matters not of sufficient importance to demand especial mention here.

After a very exhaustive study of the estimates, aided by conference with all the officers of the departments having relation to the matters in the bill, and after repeated examinations at length, and close critical questioning during repeated interviews with said officers, the committee have prepared the bill, which they herewith report to the House. For a convenient form of reference and information, they give here a summary of the bill, presenting the subjects for which it appropriates in the sequence that they appear in the bill, setting opposite each the number of page of the Book of Estimates:

Summary exhibit of the subjects of the bill, with reference to page of Book of Estimates.

Subject of bill.	Amount.	Book of Estimates.
		<i>Page.</i>
State Department, French and American Claims Commission, &c.	\$78, 000 00	(*) 121
Public buildings under Treasury Department.	\$3, 564, 500 00	124
Armories and Arsenals.	546, 105 00	148
Buildings and Grounds, Washington, &c.	147, 500 00	151
State, War, and Navy Departments building.	450, 000 00	(*) 151
Transit of Venus.	75, 000 00	(*) 152
Navy-yards and stations.	825, 800 00	160
Capitol building, and buildings, &c., under Interior Department.	152, 080 00	166
Post-Office Department.	17, 000 00	(*) 167
Public Printing.	2, 400, 000 00	168
Life Saving Stations.	746, 700 00	170
Revenue Cutter Service.	958, 000 00	171
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	325, 000 00	172
Light-House Establishment.	2, 102, 000 00	181
Light-houses, beacons, and fog-signals.	500, 000 00	182
Coast and Geodetic Survey.	603, 900 00	183
Treasury miscellaneous; largely current expenses of public buildings, fuel, furniture, gas, custodians, and for internal revenue expenses.	2, 107, 500 00	170, 171
To prevent spread of pleuro-pneumonia.	50, 000 00	(*) 170
To carry out law for suppression of bigamy.	55, 000 00	(*) 171
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.	221, 000 00	172
Smithsonian Institution.	35, 000 00	171
Alaska fisheries and sea-otter hunting grounds.	38, 350 00	172
National Board of Health.	142, 500 00	181
Signal Service, observation and report of storms.	360, 000 00	182
National cemeteries and roadways.	172, 720 00	183
Fort Leavenworth military prison.	74, 322 05	(*) 184
Military posts.	222, 674 21	
Artificial limbs, &c.	152, 000 00	

* Not in estimates.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

III

Summary exhibit of the subjects of the bill, &c.—Continued.

Subject of bill.	Amount.	Book of Estimates.
		<i>Page.</i>
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	\$1,122,088 03	184
Mississippi River Commission.....	150,000 00	185
Surveyors-general: contingent of their offices.....	28,000 00	185
Expenses of collecting revenue from public lands.....	678,000 00	187, 189
Surveys of public lands.....	458,000 00	189
Ute Commission.....	15,000 00	(*)
National Park and P. W. Norris.....	18,180 41	191
Geological Survey.....	122,000 00	191
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	362,500 00	152 and 191
Columbia Hospital for Women.....	10,000 00	(*)
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	50,500 00	153 and 191
Howard University.....	17,000 00	153-191
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.....	46,800 00	192
Tenth census.....	245,000 00	(*)
National Museum.....	141,000 00	192
Department of Justice.....	3,067,080 00	192
Deceased members' legal representatives.....	17,735 13	(*)
Election cases.....	52,676 45	(*)
Miscellaneous.....	158,653 78	(*)
Total.....	23,680,865 06	

* Not in estimates.

The appropriation bills are now all reported to the House. Those from the Committee on Appropriations as follows: Amounts recommended, the pension bill, \$100,000,000; the Military Academy, \$318,857.04; fortifications, \$375,000; consular and diplomatic, \$1,198,530; the Navy bill, \$15,351,996.70; the Post-Office, \$43,529,300; Indian, \$4,920,203.91; Army, \$27,406,698; legislative, executive, and judicial, \$19,777,627.90; District of Columbia, \$3,411,797.08; deficiency, \$5,506,863.36; sundry civil, \$23,680,865.06; amounting in all, as originally reported to the House, to \$245,477,739.05.

Of these, the fortifications, Post-Office, Indian, Army, Military Academy, District of Columbia, and consular and diplomatic have become law at, with the exception of the Post-Office, no very large increase upon the amounts at which they were reported. The Post-Office law amounts to \$44,643,900.

APPENDIX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 19, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in the letter of the 8th instant from the clerk of your committee to this department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement from George S. Boutwell, esq., counsel, &c., showing the present condition of the business before the French and American Claims Commission.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington, April 15, 1882.

SIR: Agreeably to the request of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives transmitted in your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith for the use of that committee a statement showing the condition of the docket of the French and American Claims Commission.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Agent and Counsel for the United States.

Hon. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington, April 13, 1882.

CONDITION OF THE DOCKET.

1.

1. Number of cases against the United States.....	726
2. Number of cases against the French Republic.....	19

2.

1. Gross amount claimed against the United States:	
Principal	\$17,681,039 18
Average interest, 20 years, 5 per cent	17,681,039 18
	35,362,078 36
2. Gross amount claimed against the French Republic:	
Principal	\$2,427,541 21
Average interest, 15 years, 5 per cent.....	1,820,655 91
	4,248,197 12

3.

1. Awards against the United States.....	5
(a.) Amount awarded:	
Principal	\$4,697 34
Interest	4,559 97
2. Awards against the French Republic.....	0

4.

1. Number of claims against the United States dismissed	101
(a.) Amount of claims disallowed:	
Principal	\$1,057,630 96
Interest, 20 years, 5 per cent	1,057,630 96
Total	2,115,261 92
2. Number of cases against the French Republic dismissed	1
(a.) Number of cases against the French Republic withdrawn	1

5.

1. First case filed December 22, 1880.
2. Last case filed September 22, 1881.

6.

1. Cases against United States where testimony on part of claimant is closed..... 150
2. Cases against French Republic where testimony on part of claimant is closed.. 1

7.

1. Cases against the United States submitted but not decided..... 6
2. Cases against the French Republic submitted but not decided

8.

*Number of cases from the respective States.**(a.) Against the United States.*

Alabama	23	Mississippi	16
Arkansas	10	Mexico	1
California	1	Mexico, Gulf of	1
Florida	4	Pennsylvania	1
Georgia	4	Rhode Island	1
High seas	3	South Carolina	15
Indiana	2	Tennessee	10
Kentucky	8	Texas	10
Louisiana	608	Virginia	3
Missouri	5		

(b.) Against the French Republic.

France	10	Mexico	1
High seas	8		

9.

The work of the commissioners was suspended three months on account of the cessation of the functions of the French commissioner.

10.

1. Number of cases against United States in which testimony has been taken.... 583
2. Number of cases against France in which testimony has been taken

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Agent and Counsel for the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 26, 1882.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 19th instant, communicating to you a statement from George S. Boutwell, esq., counsel, &c., concerning the present condition of the business before the French and American Claims Commission, I now have the honor to transmit herewith a supplemental statement in relation to the same subject, which has been furnished by Mr. Boutwell.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington, April 25, 1882.

SIR: I find upon examination that my communication of the 15th instant was not complete, inasmuch as it omitted the names of the persons to whom awards have been made by the French and American Claims Commission, and I have therefore to say that awards have been made to the persons and for the sums named in the inclosed memorandum.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Agent and Counsel for the United States.

HON. FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, &c.

Awards.

		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
19	Louise Sudour	\$250 00	\$241 38	\$491 38
92	J. L. Estrade	600 00	532 67	1,132 67
284	François Omer	115 00	137 82	252 82
472	Pierre Marcère	520 00	515 00	1,035 00
600	A. F. Habert	3,212 34	3,133 10	6,345 44
		4,697 34	4,559 97	9,257 31

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION, April 25, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 17, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of your committee, a copy of a letter to this department from George S. Boutwell, esq., agent and counsel for the United States before the French and American Claims Commission, in which he calls attention to the necessity of making an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission during the next fiscal year.

The sum asked for being required to enable this government to fulfill its treaty obligations to France, as well to enable the counsel for the United States to take the testimony needed for defending the government against unjust claims pending before the French and American Claims Commission, I recommend that the appropriation asked for by Mr. Boutwell be made.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION, 1518 H STREET,
Washington, March 7, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a classified statement of the expenditures of the French and American Claims Commission, which are chargeable to the Treasury of the United States, from the organization of the commission, in Novem-

ber, 1880, to the 1st day of January, 1882. Two appropriations have been heretofore made, one of \$100,000 and one of \$50,000.

The expenditures to January 1, 1882, were \$65,262.84, and the balance remaining at that date to the credit of the commission was \$84,737.16.

It is probable that this balance is now reduced to \$60,000 or less. This sum will be nearly or quite exhausted at the close of the present fiscal year.

There were originally upon the docket 726 cases against the United States and 19 cases against the Government of France.

Upon questions of law a large number of cases have been or will be dismissed; but it is probable that not less than 500 cases will remain to be disposed of upon their merits.

In most of these cases testimony has yet to be taken at places remote from this city, and in many instances outside of the jurisdiction of this government.

In view of the facts stated, I have the honor to suggest that an appropriation of not less than \$100,000 be made as the sum probably needed to meet the expenses of this commission during the next fiscal year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Agent and Counsel for the United States.

HON. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 4, 1882.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 17th ultimo to your committee, in relation to an appropriation for the expenses of the French and American Claims Commission, I have the honor, at the instance of George Boutwell, esq., counsel for this government before said commission, to transmit herewith, for the information of your committee, a statement of the expenses of the commission from its organization to the 1st of January, 1882.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Classified disbursements by the United States disbursing agent of the French and American Claims Commission from its organization to December 31, 1881.

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Dates.	Character of expenditures.	Amount.
1880. Nov. 11 to Dec. 31.	Salaries	\$2,503 59
	Rent	200 00
	Furniture	96 90
	Printing	95 10
	Postage	22 98
	Stationery	124 92
	Coal and wood	66 25
	Miscellaneous	35 86
	Total	3,983 61

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1881.

1881. Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Salaries	\$4,525 23
	Rent	600 00
	Printing	806 49
	Furniture	269 75
	Stationery	343 20
	Miscellaneous	110 87
	Postage	74 60
	United States special counsel	1,344 01
	Total	8,074 15

Classified disbursements by the United States disbursing agent, &c.—Continued.

QUARTER, ENDING JUNE 30, 1881.

Dates.	Character of expenditures.	Amount.
1881. Apr. 1 to June 30.	Salaries	\$5, 078 60
	Rent	600 00
	Furniture	161 40
	Printing	3, 710 30
	Stationery	170 45
	Miscellaneous	295 89
	Postage	125 44
	Coal and wood	93 50
	United States special counsel	9, 057 00
	Total	19, 292 64

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

1881. July 1 to Sept. 30.	Salaries	\$5, 479 04
	Rent	600 00
	Furniture	180 50
	Printing	3, 892 02
	Stationery	336 15
	Miscellaneous	229 08
	United States special counsel	11, 024 58
	Total	21, 741 37

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

1881. July 1 to Sept. 30.	Salaries	\$5, 764 85
	Rent	600 00
	Furniture	184 90
	Printing	5, 896 36
	Stationery	45 80
	Miscellaneous	345 09
	Postage	152 34
	United States special counsel	11, 441 16
	Total	24, 430 50

RESUMÉ.

1880. Dec. 31	Expenses fourth quarter, 1880	\$3, 983 61
1881. Mar. 31	Expenses first quarter, 1881	8, 074 15
June 30	Expenses second quarter, 1881	19, 292 64
Sept. 30	Expenses third quarter, 1881	21, 741 37
Dec. 31	Expenses fourth quarter, 1881	24, 430 50
	Total	77, 522 27

Amounts paid by the French Republic as her share of common expenses.

Fourth quarter, 1880, first and second quarters, 1881	1	\$4, 504 09
Third quarter, 1881		3, 183 85
Fourth quarter, 1881		4, 571 49
Total		12, 259 43
Total expenses		77, 522 27
Deduct total amount		12, 259 43
Total expenses		65, 262 84
Available appropriation		150, 000 00
Deduct expenses as above		65, 262 84
Balance		84, 737 16

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 16, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the supervising architect of this department, stating that about \$6,000 is needed to complete certain items of work at the custom-house, post-office, and court-house, Nashville, Tenn.

I respectfully recommend that \$4,500 be appropriated during the present session of Congress for the purpose indicated. The item of \$1,500 for a tower clock I leave to the judgment of the committee.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER, *Secretary.*

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
March 15, 1882.

SIR: The superintendent of the custom-house building at Nashville, Tenn., reports that considerable rock blasting will be required to bring the approaches of the building down to a proper grade. There is also required for the tower a clock, that will be in keeping with the appearance of the building, for which no provision was made in the estimates for construction. There are also small items of work yet to be done to properly finish the building and approaches, and I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to make an appropriation of \$6,000 for the purposes above indicated.

Very respectfully,

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

P. S.—The estimated cost of the tower clock is \$1,500.—J. G. H.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 13, 1882.*

SIR: In the act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the sum of \$8,000 was appropriated for the repair and preservation of public buildings in Alaska.

On account of distance and the infrequency of postal communication, much delay has occurred in the progress of the work in question, and information obtained from the collector of customs, under whose direction the work is being prosecuted, indicates that on account of the impossibility of obtaining skilled labor, it will be impracticable to complete the necessary repairs within the present fiscal year, or to enter into contract therefor.

I have the honor therefore to request that any balance of the appropriation remaining unexpended on the 30th of June next may be reappropriated in the bill for sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

A similar request has been made of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1882.*

SIR: I am informed by the custodian of the custom-house building at New Orleans, La., that the building in his custody has been damaged by an extensive conflagration, which occurred on Custom-House street, between Clinton and Peter streets, immediately opposite the northeast face of the building. A large portion of the iron cornice is broken, and must be entirely replaced; also, large numbers of the pieces of granite facing; and the woodwork and plastering of every room on the east half of the Custom-House street front.

The superintendent of the building estimates the cost of repairs at \$60,000; and I respectfully recommend that the sum named be appropriated at this session of Congress for repairing the damage.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
April 11, 1882.

SIR: Referring to our conversation of last evening, I have the honor to inform you that, upon receipt of further advices from Little Rock, Ark., and Utica, N. Y., I am of the opinion that the amounts asked in department letter of January 4 last, for the extension of sewer and sundry small items of work in the court-house and post-office at Little Rock, and the completion of work on the approaches, and in the court-house and post-office at Utica, will be inadequate to properly finish the buildings. Under this later information I estimate that the sum of \$3,000 will be required to properly finish the approaches and building at Little Rock, and \$7,500 for the approaches and building at Utica.

Very respectfully,

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 8, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith revised estimates of appropriations required under the provisions of "An act to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service, and to encourage the saving of life from shipwreck," approved May 4, 1882, for the maintenance of the Life-Saving Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for the establishment of new stations, with the request that the same may be substituted for those included in the annual estimates transmitted to Congress December 5, 1881 (Book of Estimates for 1883, pages 166 and 167).

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of funds required for the maintenance of the Life-Saving Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for the establishment of new stations, showing an increase of \$98,400 over the estimate transmitted with my letter of October 27 last, which is made necessary by the provisions of the act approved May 4, 1882, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service, and to encourage the saving of life from shipwreck."

The increase by items is as follows:

In salaries of district superintendents.....	\$7,800
In salaries of keepers of stations and houses of refuge.....	60,600
In the amount required for the establishment of stations.....	30,000
Total increase.....	98,400

This estimate is designed to take the place of that submitted October 27, above referred to.

Very respectfully,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883,
by the Life-Saving Service.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expen- diture.	Total amount to be appro- priated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.
UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.			
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving stations on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire (per act June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. L., p. 127, secs. 2-6; per act June 18, 1878, 20 Stat. L., p. 163, secs. 1-12; per act March 3, 1879, 20 Stat. L., p. 378, sec. 1; per act June 16, 1880, 21 Stat. L., p. 260, sec. 1; per act March 3, 1881, 21 Stat. L., p. 437, sec. 1; public act No. 67, May 4, 1882)	\$1,500 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving stations on the coast of Massachusetts (same acts)	1,500 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving stations on the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island (same acts)	1,800 00		
Compensation of one assistant superintendent for life-saving stations on the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island (same acts)	500 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey (same acts)	1,800 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving stations on the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (same acts)	1,500 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving stations on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina (same acts)	1,800 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving stations and houses of refuge on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (same acts)	1,200 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving and life-boat stations on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico (same acts)	1,500 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving and life-boat stations on the coasts of Lakes Ontario and Erie (same acts)	1,800 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving and life-boat stations on the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior (same acts)	1,800 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving and life-boat stations on the coast of Lake Michigan (same acts)	1,800 00		
Compensation of one superintendent for life-saving and life-boat stations on the coasts of Washington Territory, Oregon, and California (same acts)	1,800 00		
Compensation of two hundred and two keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations and houses of refuge* (same acts)	141,400 00		
For pay of crews of surfmen employed at life-saving and life-boat stations, during the period of actual employment; compensation of volunteers at life-saving and life-boat stations for actual and deserving service rendered upon any occasion of disaster, at such rate, not to exceed ten dollars for each person, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine; pay of volunteer crews for drill and exercise; fuel for stations and houses of refuge; repairs and outfits for same; rebuilding and improvement of same; supplies and provisions for houses of refuge, and for shipwrecked persons succored at stations; traveling expenses of officers under orders from the Treasury Department; for carrying out the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the act approved May 4, 1882; and for contingent expenses, including freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, medals, labor, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses that cannot be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States (same acts)	602,897 00	\$764,597 00	\$560,900 00
ESTABLISHING LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.			
For establishing new life-saving and life-boat stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States (per act June 18, 1878, 20 Stat. L., p. 163, sec. 1; appropriated, 21 Stat. L., p. 438, sec. 1; public act No. 67, May 4, 1882)		50,000 00	25,000 00
Total life-saving stations		814,597 00	585,900 00

*At an average of \$700 per annum each.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, asking in behalf of that committee information as to the number of revenue steamers in commission, and the cruising grounds of each vessel.

I have respectfully to state in reply that the number of vessels in the Revenue-Marine Service is now 37; consisting of 32 steamers and 5 sailing vessels. Of this number the steamer Fessenden is laid up for repairs. One steamer, the George M. Bibb, having just been repaired, is taking on her crew and outfit preparatory to going into commission. Two new steamers, now being finished, are about to be commissioned. All the other vessels named are employed upon their respective stations. The cruising grounds of the latter are as follows:

ATLANTIC COAST.

- (1.) The Levi Woodbury, propeller; headquarters at Eastport, Me., with cruising grounds extending from the mouth of the St. Croix River to the mouth of the Kennebec River, Me.
- (2.) The Alexander J. Dallas, propeller; headquarters at Portland, Me., with cruising grounds extending from Rockland, Me., to Portsmouth, N. H.
- (3.) The Albert Gallatin, propeller; headquarters at Boston, Mass., with cruising grounds extending from Portsmouth, N. H., to Edgartown, Mass.
- (4.) The Samuel Dexter, propeller; headquarters at Newport, R. I., with cruising grounds extending from Edgartown, Mass., both inside and outside of Block Island and through Long Island Sound to Whitestone Point, N. Y.
- (5.) The U. S. Grant, propeller; headquarters at New York City, N. Y., with cruising grounds extending from Block Island, outside of Long Island to Cape Henlopen, Delaware, and occasionally through Long Island Sound.
- (6.) The Alexander Hamilton, propeller; headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., with cruising grounds extending from Great Egg Harbor, N. J., to Body's Island, North Carolina, and covering Delaware River and Bay.
- (7.) The Thomas Ewing, sidewheeler; headquarters at Baltimore, Md., with cruising grounds extending over the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River.
- (8.) The E. A. Stevens, propeller; with headquarters at New Berne, N. C., and cruising grounds covering the waters of Pamlico and Albermarle Sounds.
- (9.) The Schuyler Colfax, sidewheeler; headquarters at Wilmington, N. C., with cruising grounds extending from Body's Island, North Carolina, to Georgetown, S. C.
- (10.) The McCulloch, propeller; headquarters at Charleston, S. C., with cruising grounds from Georgetown, S. C., to Beaufort, S. C.
- (11.) The George S. Boutwell, propeller; headquarters at Savannah, Ga., with cruising grounds extending from Saint Helena Sound to Brunswick, Ga., with occasional visits to Jacksonville, Fla.
- (12.) The John A. Dix, sidewheeler; headquarters at Key West, Fla., with cruising grounds extending from Cape Florida to Cedar Keys, Florida.
- (13.) The William H. Crawford, sidewheeler; headquarters at Pensacola, Fla., with cruising grounds extending from Cedar Keys, Fla., to Mobile, Ala.
- (14.) The William H. Seward, sidewheeler; headquarters at Shieldsborough, Miss., with cruising grounds extending from Mobile, Ala., to Port Eads, La. (Southwest Pass).
- (15.) The Louis McLane, sidewheeler; headquarters at Galveston, Tex., with cruising grounds extending from Port Eads, La., to Rio Grande.

PACIFIC COAST.

- (16.) The Richard Rush, propeller; headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., with cruising grounds extending along the coast of California.
 - (17.) The Thomas Corwin, propeller; headquarters at Astoria, Oreg., with cruising grounds extending from San Francisco, Cal., to Neah Bay. This vessel, however, in the absence of another suitable vessel for the purpose, has, during the past two years, cruised in the Alaskan waters of the Arctic Ocean for the suppression of illicit trafficking in arms and rum, and to prevent incursions upon the fur-bearing interests of the United States. She also performed duty as a relief ship. She has entered upon a like cruise for the current season.
 - (18.) The Oliver Wolcott, propeller; headquarters at Port Townsend, Wash., with cruising grounds extending along the whole of Puget Sound and coast of Washington Territory and Oregon.
- The propellers (19) Hamlin, at Boston, Mass.; (20) W. E. Chandler, and (21) P. G. Washington, at New York; (22) Search, at Baltimore; (23) Tench Coxe, at Philadelphia; (24) Discover, at Savannah; and (25) J. F. Hartley, at San Francisco, Cal., are engaged in performing harbor duty.

ON THE GREAT LAKES.

(26.) The Manhattan, propeller; headquarters at Oswego, N. Y., with cruising grounds from the mouth of Niagara River into Saint Lawrence River, as far as Ogdensburg.

(27.) The Andrew Johnson, sidewheeler; headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis., with cruising grounds, including the whole of Lakes Michigan and Superior and the straits of the Great Lakes. This vessel covers the cruising grounds of the revenue steamer Fessenden, for the time being, including Lake Huron, Saint Clair, and Detroit Rivers and the western part of Lake Erie.

(28.) The Commodore Perry, sidewheeler; headquarters at Erie, Pa., with cruising grounds from Niagara River to the mouth of the Detroit River. Out of commission during the winter months.

(29.) The Fessenden, sidewheeler; with headquarters formerly at Detroit, Mich., is temporarily out of commission while being repaired.

SAILING V

(30.) The bark Salmon P. Chase; headquarters at New Bedford, Mass.; cruising grounds, Buzzard's Bay, with an annual practice cruise at sea, with the cadets, of three months in summer.

(31.) The sloop Vanderbilt; headquarters at Babylon, L. I.; cruising grounds, in the shoal waters of Long Island Sound.

(32.) The sloop Alert; headquarters at Tom's River, New Jersey, with cruising grounds covering the inner waters of the coast of New Jersey.

(33.) The sloop Report; headquarters at Chincoteague, Va.; cruising grounds in the inner waters of the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

(34.) The sloop Saville, with headquarters at Elizabeth City, N. C., with cruising grounds on the waters of Pamlico Sound.

The accompanying outline map of the coasts of the United States, including the Great Lakes, illustrates the manner in which the work of patrolling the coasts is performed by the revenue cutters.

For the work done by the vessels, I respectfully refer the committee to the following statistics copied from the last annual report:

Aggregate number of miles cruised	282, 027
Number of vessels boarded and examined	29, 101
Number of vessels seized or reported for violating the law	3, 163
Number of vessels wrecked or in distress assisted	148
Number of persons rescued from drowning	141
Estimated value of vessels and their cargoes imperiled assisted	\$2,766, 882

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to transmit herewith an itemized statement of the expenditures of the Revenue Marine Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, as follows:

Expenditures for revenue-cutter service, 1881.

Pay of officers	\$313 56
Pay of pilots	28,329 63
Rations of officers	18,913 70
Pay of crews	214,830 66
Rations for crews	47,455 09
Fuel	55,721 07
Repairs and outfits	122,021 70
Ship-chandlery	23,875 80
Traveling expenses	7,100 74
Instruction of cadets	2,000 00
Commutation of quarters	5,965 60
Contingent expenses	5,970 44
Total	846,791 99

I beg leave, also, to invite the attention of the committee to the following table, embracing the expenditures of the Revenue Marine Service for a period of fourteen years. From it you will see that the utmost economy is exercised in conducting this service. Owing to the rise in all the principal articles of consumption and supply on board revenue vessels and the increased cost of labor in making repairs, &c., it is estimated that the expenditures of the current fiscal year will exceed those of the past few years by several thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year ended—

June 30, 1868	\$1,293,651 67
June 30, 1869	1,185,702 26
June 30, 1870	1,133,670 15
June 30, 1871	1,121,026 43
June 30, 1872	930,249 81
June 30, 1873	995,308 88
June 30, 1874	903,601 83
June 30, 1875	897,899 56
June 30, 1876	842,912 68
June 30, 1877	841,176 31
June 30, 1878	844,001 70
June 30, 1879	844,527 25
June 30, 1880	845,333 74
June 30, 1881	846,791 99

Touching the question whether it would be advantageous to continue appropriations in bulk or under the separate items of expenditure to which you referred in our conversation of yesterday, I have respectfully to say that, in my judgment the method now in vogue, to wit, appropriating in bulk, is preferable and more advantageous to the government than it would be to appropriate by items.

I find upon examination that the expenditures under the several items have fluctuated and are likely to fluctuate considerably from year to year. For instance, the law provides that the wages paid to the crews of revenue vessels shall be based upon the wages paid at the ports for like crews in the merchant service; and, under that law, it is found necessary to increase or decrease the wages of crews according as the port-wages increase or diminish. As a case in point, notice was received by telegram yesterday from Port Townsend, on the Pacific coast, that the whole crew of our vessel had deserted because of the wages paid to our seamen being considerably less than those paid in the merchant service at that port. The department was accordingly obliged to advance the wages of the crew about 15 per cent., in order to retain the vessel in commission. Another year, owing to the absence of the conditions prevailing at the present time, it may be found possible to reduce the wages again at this port. This instance serves as an illustration of what may occur on any coast of the United States. In fact, the same state of affairs exists upon the lakes at the present time. Owing to these facts the item of "pay for crews" may vary from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year. Again, the increased price of rations consequent upon the enhanced or reduced prices of produce and provisions may cause a change of from 15 to 25 per cent. in that item from one year to another. The same may be said of items for fuel, ship-chandlery, repairs, &c. These variances or fluctuations are not likely to affect all the different items in a single year, and what increase occurs in one may be frequently offset by the diminution under another head. Thus, with the appropriation in bulk we are enabled to live under a smaller appropriation than if our estimates were made under the several items; for it is evident that our only safety in the latter case would be to ask under the head of each item the largest amount that the public exigency might call upon the department to expend. Furthermore, it is difficult to make an estimate a year in advance of the amount that will be spent under any particular head of the appropriation, while the general law of averages running through the gross expenditures of the service for a series of years enables us to estimate within a few thousand dollars of what is likely to be the aggregate expense for the year. Indeed, I may say that it is possible to come as close with regard to the whole appropriation as it would be to come to eight or ten of the several different items involved in the yearly expenditures of the service. A glance at the table above given, showing the expenditures of the service, will more fully illustrate my point. In short, whereas in estimating in bulk we have but one item to deal with, in estimating upon the several subjects of expenditure we have a dozen or fifteen items, and the difficulties of making a close estimate would be correspondingly increased.

I am, therefore, very clearly of the opinion that it is advantageous to continue the present methods of making appropriations.

Very respectfully,

E. W. CLARK,
Chief Revenue-Marine Division.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information, in pursuance of the provisions of act of Congress approved March 3, 1853 (section 264, United States Revised Statutes), a letter of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, dated the 6th instant, inclosing a statement of the expenditures on account of the Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
*Secretary.*Hon. J. W. KEIFER,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1882.

SIR: Pursuant to the act approved March 3, 1853, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing expenditures on account of Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

Very respectfully,

J. E. HILGARD,
Superintendent.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

List showing the number and names of persons employed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the amount of compensation and time of employment, with a statement of all expenditures made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

[Prepared pursuant to act approved March 3, 1853.]

Names and offices.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Superintendent:		
C. P. Patterson	\$6,000 00	One year.
Assistants:		
J. E. Hilgard	4,200 00	One year.
George Davidson	3,730 00	Do.
R. D. Cutts	3,620 00	Do.
C. O. Boutelle	3,620 00	Do.
Henry Mitchell	3,200 00	Do.
H. L. Whiting	2,896 67	One year; four months on three-quarters pay.
F. H. Gerdes	3,062 51	One year; one month and ten days on three-quarters pay.
George W. Dean	2,870 00	One year.
C. S. Peirce	2,391 66	Do.
W. W. Cooper	2,750 00	Do.
W. E. Greenwell	2,750 00	Do.
A. F. Rodgers	2,640 00	Do.
George A. Fairfield	2,180 00	Do.
J. A. Sullivan	1,998 33	One year; four months on three-quarters pay.
James S. Lawson	2,120 00	One year.
C. Rockwell	2,120 00	Do.
E. Hergeshimer	2,100 00	Do.
A. W. Longfellow	1,897 51	One year; four months on three-quarters pay.
W. H. Dennis	2,070 00	One year.
E. Goodfellow	2,010 00	Do.
C. M. Bache	2,010 00	Do.
R. M. Bache	2,010 00	Do.
John W. Donu	2,010 00	Do.
A. T. Mosman	2,010 00	Do.
C. H. Boyd	1,787 51	One year; four months on three-quarters pay.
Charles Hosmer	1,950 00	One year.
C. T. Iardella	1,900 00	Do.
J. S. Bradford	1,900 00	Do.
S. C. McCorkle	1,840 00	Do.
R. E. Halter	1,800 00	Do.
L. A. Sengteller	1,750 00	Do.
H. G. Ogden	1,750 00	Do.
G. Bradford	1,750 00	Do.
H. L. Marindin	1,600 00	Do.
William Elmbeck	1,670 57	Do.

List showing the number and names of persons employed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Assistants—Continued.		
J. J. Gilbert	\$1,600 00	One year.
F. Walley Perkins	1,600 00	Do.
Stehman Forney	1,600 00	Do.
O. H. Tittmann	1,670 55	Do.
F. D. Granger	1,062 50	One year; two months on three-quarters pay.
B. A. Colonna	1,547 03	One year.
Edwin Smith	1,500 00	Do.
A. M. Harrison	635 48	Six months and eleven days.
William H. Dall	1,547 01	One year.
Andrew Braid	1,466 67	One year (four months subassistant).
Eugene Ellicott	1,394 07	One year (six months and eleven days subassistant).
Subassistants:		
H. W. Blair	1,297 04	One year.
E. F. Dickins	1,247 03	Do.
W. Irving Vinal	1,100 00	Do.
Joseph Hergesheimer	809 48	Nine months; three months leave without pay and twenty-one days on three-quarters pay.
D. B. Wainwright	1,147 03	One year.
J. F. Pratt	1,100 00	Do.
James B. Baylor	1,100 00	Do.
John B. Weil	967 32	One year (aid three months).
C. H. Sinclair	1,558 10	One year (aid six months and eleven days).
Consulting Geometer:		
Benjamin Peirce	1,065 22	Three months and six days.
Librarian:		
Samuel Hein	1,800 00	One year.
Clerk to Superintendent:		
W. B. Chilton	904 57	Do.
Disbursing agent:		
J. W. Porter	2,500 00	One year.
Bookkeepers and accountants:		
R. L. Hawkins	228 28	One month and eleven days.
W. A. Herbert	1,050 00	Nine months.
Computers:		
C. A. Shott, assistant	2,760 00	One year.
G. Rumpf	1,740 00	Do.
M. H. Doolittle	1,799 75	Do.
James Main	800 00	Eight months.
J. G. Porter	1,380 00	One year.
A. S. Christie	1,200 00	Do.
E. D. Preston	225 00	Three months.
H. Farquhar	1,260 00	One year.
C. H. Kummell	710 00	Seven months and twenty-four days.
F. E. Wiggins	170 00	Two months and fifteen days.
Marcus Baker	825 00	Six months.
Writers:		
W. C. Ames	499 84	Eight months and two days.
Charles W. Henderson	121 66	Two months and thirteen days.
Office of assistant in charge:		
W. A. Herbert, clerk	341 66	Three months.
W. B. French	1,200 00	One year.
Tidal computers:		
R. S. Avery	2,000 00	One year.
Thomas Craig	1,500 00	Do.
L. P. Shidy	900 00	Do.
M. Thomas	720 00	Do.
M. E. Neabitt	720 00	Do.
Draughtsman:		
W. T. Bright	2,050 00	One year.
A. Lindenkohl	2,350 00	Do.
L. Karcher	1,799 75	Do.
P. Erichsen	1,252 00	Do.
E. Molkou	1,252 00	Do.
E. J. Sommer	1,252 00	Do.
E. H. Fowler	975 00	Do.
R. E. Peary	975 00	Do.
A. B. Graham	940 00	Do.
A. E. Burton	940 00	Do.
T. J. O'Sullivan	1,200 00	Do.
John C. Barr, writer	666 66	Eight months.
Hydrographic draughtsmen:		
E. Willenbucher	2,000 00	One year.
C. Junken	1,800 00	Do.
W. C. Willenbucher	1,200 00	Do.
F. C. Donn	1,200 36	Do.
Suboffice, San Francisco, draughtsmen:		
F. Weetdahl	1,800 00	One year.

List showing the number and names of persons employed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Suboffice, San Francisco, draughtsmen—Continued.		
Vincente Denis, janitor.....	\$859 35	One year.
Owen Buckland, clerk.....	267 50	Four months.
Charles B. Hill, clerk.....	340 64	Six months and twenty-six days.
Engravers:		
E. A. Maedel.....	2,000 00	One year.
A. Sengteller.....	1,800 00	Do.
H. M. Knight.....	1,799 75	Do.
W. A. Thompson.....	1,799 75	Do.
A. Petersen.....	1,721 50	Do.
J. G. Thompson.....	1,721 50	Do.
E. H. Sipe.....	1,408 50	Do.
W. H. Davis.....	1,330 25	Do.
T. Wasserbach.....	1,134 65	Do.
A. C. Ruebsam.....	495 15	Do.
Writers:		
J. H. Smoot.....	910 90	One year.
L. C. Kerr.....	6 50	Two days.
C. L. Drinkard.....	660 00	Eleven months.
Electrotypist:		
A. Zumbrook.....	2,000 00	One year.
Frank Over, assistant.....	1,000 00	Do.
In charge of miscellaneous division:		
M. W. Wines.....	1,700 00	One year.
Janitor:		
N. G. Cavitt.....	1,200 00	One year.
Chief mechanician:		
G. N. Sægmüller.....	1,700 00	One year.
Instrument makers:		
John Clark.....	1,565 00	One year.
Werner Suess.....	1,329 00	Do.
E. Eshleman.....	1,095 50	Do.
William Jacobi.....	96 00	Two months and eleven days.
Louis Fischer.....	391 25	One year.
P. Vierbuchen.....	1,095 50	Do.
Chart room:		
Thomas McDonald.....	1,600 00	One year.
Archives:		
G. A. Stewart.....	1,500 00	One year.
Writer:		
C. Abert.....	900 00	One year.
Writer to Coast Pilot:		
G. A. Morrison.....	840 00	One year.
Copperplate printers:		
Frank Moore.....	1,636 50	One year.
D. N. Hoover.....	991 00	Do.
James Beck.....	834 50	Do.
James L. Smith.....	834 50	Do.
James S. Reilly.....	395 00	Six months.
W. H. Grabenhorst.....	446 00	Seven months and twenty days.
John W. Reed, laborer.....	469 50	One year.
Carpenters:		
A. Yeatman.....	1,565 00	One year.
George W. Clarvoe.....	260 75	Do.
George F. Cox.....	54 00	One month.
H. Trine.....	42 00	Twelve days.
Map-mounters:		
H. Nissen.....	1,173 75	One year.
R. T. Bassett, assistant.....	780 00	Do.
Messengers:		
William H. Butler.....	876 00	One year.
E. L. Savoy.....	839 50	Do.
William Young.....	821 25	Do.
Charles Over.....	821 25	Do.
H. M. McKenzie.....	730 00	Do.
C. H. Jones.....	737 50	Do.
William B. Ingram.....	365 00	Do.
Watchmen:		
A. C. Whitney.....	894 25	One year.
W. M. Long.....	374 85	Five months.
H. W. Huber.....	894 25	One year.
R. W. Simmons.....	318 00	Five months and six days.
John Warren.....	424 00	Seven months.
Laborers:		
S. E. Flynn.....	313 00	One year.
William D. Eutler.....	229 50	Five months.
Horace Dyer.....	638 75	One year.

List showing the number and names of persons employed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Amount of compensation.	Time employed.
Firemen:		
Richard Waters	730 00	One year.
Sandy Bruce	372 25	Seven months and five days.
Driver:		
Hazzard McCoy	775 00	One year.
Publishing results:		
E. H. Courtepay	1,739 16	One year.
William Ferrel	1,400 00	Do.
C. B. Turnbull	720 90	Do.
L. J. Ferrel	540 00	Do.
Map-compiler:		
H. F. Walling	1,800 00	One year.
Drawing:		
H. Linderkohl	2,100 00	One year.
Hugo Eichholtz	1,095 50	Do.
Engraving:		
Joseph Enthoffer	2,259 84	Contract.
H. C. Evans	1,709 24	Do.
R. F. Bartle	1,484 76	Do.
F. W. Benner	495 09	Do.
W. Christoph	25 00	Do.
F. Courtenay	647 12	Do.
C. A. Dunnington	631 88	Do.
Maurice Crapley	700 00	Do.
James Loughren	150 00	Do.
Joseph C. Lee	915 00	Do.
James G. Fowler	680 00	Do.
Charles H. Davis	250 00	Do.
William Smith	267 62	Do.
H. Middleton	175 00	Do.
E. G. Harbaugh	150 00	Do.
Weights and measures:		
James J. Clark, adjuster	1,365 00	One year.
E. B. Lefavour, verifier	500 50	Five months and fourteen days.
M. Lauxman, laborer	436 30	One year.
William M. Long	519 90	Seven months.
Aids:		
F. H. Parsons	1,143 00	One year.
Thomas P. Borden	376 00	Six months; three months on three-quarters pay.
George F. Bird	332 00	Five months.
J. E. McGrath	539 50	Seven months.
Carlisle Terry, jr	138 00	Two months.
Robert A. Marr	420 00	Six months.
Fremont Morse	302 61	Three months and eleven days.
P. A. Welker	228 61	Do.
W. C. Hodgkins	316 50	Three months.
E. L. Taney	65 00	One month.
C. H. Van Orden	168 75	Three months.
Isaac Winston	366 00	Four months.
Extra observers:		
Bion Bradbury, jr	525 00	Seven months.
J. B. Boutelle	150 00	Two months.
W. B. Fairfield	225 00	Three months.
Copying, &c:		
R. M. Harvey	840 00	One year.
C. L. Walker	720 00	Do.
C. L. Barton	720 00	Do.
J. Martin	540 00	Do.
S. C. Ayres	540 00	Do.
S. A. Tilton	140 00	Four months.
H. R. de Ronceray	420 00	One year.
P. P. Mullett	70 00	Two months.

NOTE.—For table of appropriations of Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1847 to 1882, inclusive, see page 131.

Expenditures for the survey of the Eastern Division of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

	1880.		1881.		Total for year.
	Quarter ending September 30.	Quarter ending December 31.	Quarter ending March 31.	Quarter ending June 30.	
Triangulation.....	\$30,956 03	\$17,312 73	\$6,797 95	\$9,090 93	\$64,157 64
Topography.....	8,114 59	7,454 51	2,832 62	3,834 26	22,335 98
Hydrography.....	5,649 90	8,476 86	7,063 14	11,531 07	32,720 97
Coast Pilot.....	1,363 81	1,035 84	921 57	894 90	4,216 12
Pendulum operations.....	307 50	1,112 51	1,074 55	2,270 96	4,765 52
Leveling.....		3,076 80	1,610 68	142 00	4,829 48
Magnetics.....	738 05	913 15	354 52	714 38	2,720 10
Tidal operations.....	783 00	438 30	465 30	718 32	2,404 92
Ship-keeping, &c.....	545 99	248 42	350 07	472 51	1,616 99
Office expenses.....	10,610 71	8,505 22		1,927 09	21,043 02
Pay in office.....	21,097 51	19,152 26	17,993 34	18,081 44	76,324 55
Pay of officers in field.....	19,343 66	21,596 21	19,406 04	20,002 89	80,348 80
Total expenditures.....	99,510 75	89,322 81	58,969 78	69,680 75	317,484 09

Appropriation.....	\$318,000 00
Expenditures.....	317,484 09
Balance*.....	515 91

*Of which amount the sum of \$344.88 is in the hands of C. S. Pierce, special disbursing agent Coast and Geodetic Survey, as shown by the books of the Register of the Treasury. Balance due the United States, shown by the books of this office, \$171.03.

Expenditures for the Survey of the Western Division of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

	1880.		1881.		Total for year.
	Quarter ending September 30.	Quarter ending December 31.	Quarter ending March 31.	Quarter ending June 30.	
Triangulation.....	\$22,547 51	\$14,358 38	\$4,523 05	\$5,669 78	\$47,098 72
Topography.....	5,019 04	2,508 57	241 05	3,683 45	11,452 11
Hydrography.....	7,975 46	681 58	159 80	1,015 45	9,832 29
Coast Pilot.....	2,916 21	1,817 97	533 05	91 00	5,358 23
Magnetics.....		2,160 62	1,795 91	866 00	4,822 53
Tidal operations.....	568 34	756 57	584 15	610 60	2,519 66
Office expenses.....			8,226 61	4,817 27	13,043 88
Pay in office.....	13,873 02	12,581 00	13,458 91	13,444 00	53,356 93
Pay of officers in field.....	8,855 76	8,884 74	9,950 10	10,478 50	38,169 10
Total expenditures.....	61,755 34	43,749 43	39,472 63	40,676 05	185,653 45

Appropriation.....	\$186,000 00
Expenditures.....	185,653 45
Balance*.....	346 55

*It is estimated that this balance will be absorbed in payment by settlement of certificates for travel on land-grant railroads, and is especially reserved for that purpose.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast and Geodetic Survey in fiscal year 1881.

Repairs of steamer Bache	\$17,268 08
Steamer Endeavor	3,503 34
Steamer Blake	1,270 92
Steamer Baton Rouge	1,206 15
Steamer McArthur	779 71
Steamer Gedney	756 48
Steamer Arago	127 50
Schooner Research	1,124 60
Schooner Scoresby	768 54
Schooner Steadfast	623 68
Schooner Palinurus	454 55
Schooner Eagre	349 03
Schooner Earnest	328 49
Schooner Yukon	151 39
Schooner Quick	11 50
Steam launch Sagadahoc	26 45
Steam launch Lively	38 28
Steam launch No. 3	194 35
Steam launch No. 4	879 86
Steam launch No. 9	31 37
Barge Beauty	75 25
Total expenditures	29,969 52
Appropriation	\$30,000 00
Expenditures	29,969 52
Balance	30 48

For general expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in fiscal year 1881.

For rent of buildings No. 211 south New Jersey avenue, and No. 215 South Capitol street	\$12,000 00
For rent of fire-proof building No. 205 south New Jersey avenue	5,000 00
For fuel for all offices and buildings	923 85
For the transportation of instruments, maps, and charts, the purchase of new instruments, books, maps, and charts, and for gas and other miscellaneous expenses	10,476 15
Total expenditures	28,400 00
Appropriation	\$28,400 00
Expenditures	28,400 00

For publishing the observations and results made in the progress of the survey of the coast in the fiscal year 1881.

Pay of those employed	\$4,399 16
Photolithographing, &c	1,600 84
Total expenditures	6,000 00
Appropriation	\$6,000 00
Expenditures	6,000 00

For construction and verification of standard weights and measures in fiscal year 1881.

Pay of those employed	\$3,021 20
Rent	1,000 00
Materials, instruments, &c	2,578 80
Total expenditures	6,600 00
Appropriation	\$6,600 00
Expenditures	6,600 00

I certify the foregoing to be an exhibit of the expenditures of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, as shown by the books of this office.

J. W. PORTER,
Disbursing Agent.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, May 12, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR: The number of naval officers at present in the Coast Survey is fifty being below the number required when working full parties. The average number of enlisted men of the Navy doing duty with us is three hundred.

The number of vessels belonging to the Coast Survey of all classes, steamers, schooners, and barges, is twenty-four. Of this number there are on the Pacific coast two steamers, two schooners, and one barge, the latter being nothing more than a raft for river work. Neither of the two steamers on the Pacific coast, nor, in fact, any of our vessels, are suited to the peculiar requirements and dangers of the work on the coast of Alaska.

Yours sincerely,

RICHARDSON CLOVER,

Lieut. U. S. Navy, Ass't. Hyd. Inspector, U. S. C. and G. Survey.

Colonel STEVENS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 28, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter of the Committee on Appropriations, dated the 19th instant, inclosing for the views of this department, a memorial of citizens of Connecticut in regard to the necessity for a resurvey of Long Island Sound.

In reply, I have respectfully to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, dated the 27th instant, stating that the survey upon which the present chart of Long Island Sound is based was made between 1836 and 1839, and although of superior excellence at that time, in view of the vastly increased commerce of those waters, the rise to importance of localities then insignificant, the great natural changes from the action of the tides, &c., and the discovery of numerous dangers and obstructions unascertainable under the methods of said survey, it is deemed important that the resurvey requested should be authorized by Congress.

The Superintendent of the Coast Survey suggests, with a view to this end, that after the words "for resurveys of such portions of the above-named coasts as may be necessary" in the Book of Estimates, be added the words "including a resurvey of Long Island Sound."

I have, accordingly, respectfully to transmit this communication, that action may be taken by Congress in the matter, if it appears wise to do so, agreeably to the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

The memorial transmitted with the letter of the Committee on Appropriations referred to above is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1882.

SIR: In reference to the memorial for a resurvey of Long Island Sound, submitted to me with your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honor to report that I consider such resurvey most important for the interests of navigation, and work eminently proper to be undertaken at once.

The first survey, upon which the present chart is based, was made between 1836 and 1839. It was by comparison with similar work of that date of superior excellence, but certainly not as thorough as the vastly increased use of that great waterway would now call for. All along the shores, and in the estuaries and streams, great natural changes have taken place by the action of the tides and of drainage silt; moreover, many localities have become of importance, which 45 years ago were too insignificant to be surveyed in detail.

Even in the large channel-ways dangers have been found by disaster, which had escaped detection in the former survey, made with the imperfect means of sailing vessels, and many doubtless remain unknown that will be readily discovered in a systematic survey by means of steam-launches.

For these reasons I beg to urge upon the department to recommend that an appropriation for the resurvey of Long Island Sound be made.

In view of the available resources of this service an expenditure of \$25,000 during the next fiscal year can be used to the best advantage for that object.

This is contemplated in the general recital of the first item under the head of Coast and Geodetic Survey, p. 168, Book of Estimates. In order to make the authorization more specific, I would suggest that after the words "for resurveys of such portions of the above-named coasts as may be necessary," be added "including a resurvey of Long Island Sound."

Very respectfully,

J. E. HILGARD,
Superintendent.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 18, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed of the number of vessels, officers, and men detailed from the Navy for the service of the Coast Survey, and the amount of money expended from naval appropriations for such purpose, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and the expenditures of the same nature for the present fiscal year up to April 1 last.

As the information called for could be obtained more accurately from the Treasury Department, I have the honor to submit herewith the following statements furnished by the Fourth Auditor:

For the year ending June 30, 1881, there were 50 officers detailed to the Coast Survey, whose pay amounted to \$102,060.37.

From July 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881, 50 officers were detailed, whose pay amounted to \$56,807.02.

From July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, the average number of men employed was 240, who were paid \$115,383.25.

From July 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881, the average number of men employed was 238, who were paid \$58,559.06.

The information for the quarter ending March 31, 1882, cannot be given, as the account for that period has not been received.

No naval vessels have been employed for the Coast Survey service.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

For the pay of officers regularly employed and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

Pay of Superintendent	\$6,000
Pay of six assistants, at rates between \$3,000 and \$4,200 per annum.....	21,600
(The average length of field service of the above officers has been thirty-nine years.)	
Pay of twelve assistants, at rates between \$2,100 and \$2,900 per annum.....	30,000
(The average length of service of the above officers has been thirty-one years.)	
Pay of twenty-eight assistants, at rates between \$1,500 and \$2,000 per annum.....	49,000
(The average length of field service of the above officers has been twenty years.)	
Pay of nine subassistants, at rates between \$1,100 and \$1,400 per annum....	11,250
(The average length of field service of the above officers has been eleven years.)	
Pay of twelve aides, at rates between \$540 and \$900 per annum.....	9,600
(The average length of field service of the above officers has been five years.)	
Total	127,450

NOTE.—The organization is limited to its present numbers by the department in charge of the work.

Another form of estimate for office force.

For pay of persons regularly employed in the office under the regulations of the Treasury Department, viz:	
For the office of the Superintendent	\$3,000
For the office of disbursing agent	4,300
For the office of the assistant in charge	12,750
For the computing division	20,500
For the drawing division	27,000
For the engraving division	35,500
For the coast pilot division	5,220
For the division of safe-keeping of buildings and properties and sales of charts	10,850
For the division of instruments and carpentry	9,700
Total	128,820

Expenditures of the following assistants engaged on the transcontinental geodetic work from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881.

Eimbeck, William	\$13,329 98	Nevada.
Fairfield, George A.	9,975 97	Illinois.
Mosman, A. T.	4,563 89	West Virginia.
Tittman, O. H.	4,215 80	Colorado.
Perkins, F. Walley.	2,581 72	Indiana.
Granger, F. D.	2,459 24	Missouri.
	32,126 60	

Expenditures of acting assistants employed in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881.

Campbell, J. L.	\$1,406 32	Indiana.
Davies, John E.	1,952 66	Wisconsin.
Buchanan, A. H.	1,961 32	Tennessee.
Bowser, E. A.	2,216 24	New Jersey.
Quimby, E. T.	1,403 26	New Hampshire.
Devol, R. S.	1,908 12	Ohio.
Barbour, V. G.	1,447 45	Vermont.
Merrimann, Mansfield.	1,027 51	Pennsylvania.
Schenk, Carl.	1,475 75	Kentucky.
	14,798 63	
Walling, H. F.	1,410 34	

GEODESY.

No survey of any large area of the earth's surface can be accepted as accurate or trustworthy, unless that survey is based on Geodesy; or, in other words, unless the survey shall be conducted under the supposition that the earth is round, in fact, a spheroid, and not an indefinite, boundless plane.

A national survey, therefore, is always composed of the distinct operations, one, in all cases, preceding the other.

The *first* to be undertaken is the geodesy; and the *second* is the survey in detail of the coasts, shores, mountains, rivers, boundaries, roads, hamlets, towns, &c., including the elevations above mean tide, based upon, guided, and verified at every step by the network of geodetic points supplied by the previous operation.

Now, what is geodesy, or the scientific groundwork for an extensive survey?

In practice, geodesy may be described as a system of the most exact land measurements, extended in the form of a triangulation, over a large area; controlled in its relation to the meridian by astronomical azimuths; computed by formulæ based on the dimensions of the spheroid, and placed in its true position on the surface of the earth by astronomical latitudes, and differences of longitude from an established meridian.

The *triangulation* starts from a base, running over level ground carefully selected for the purpose, and its length, varying from 2 to 13 miles, measured with the utmost precision by means of a base apparatus constructed on the most approved scientific and mechanical principles. The measuring rods of the apparatus, say 5 meters or about 16 feet in length, have, of course, been, compared with, and are usually accompanied by copies of the standard of length adopted by the government.

A previous reconnaissance of the particular section of country has approximately determined a succession of intervisible points which, connected with the base, will form triangles, quadrilaterals, or other geometric figures, according to the topographi-

cal features of the ground as found to exist, and these figures, following one after the other, constitute a scheme of triangulation, extending in the desired direction and capable of expansion to the right or to the left.

We have now one exact land-measurement. The next step is to measure each angle of the triangle. With these data, one side and the three angles given, the lengths of the other two sides are computed, and another base supplied; and thus the work of the triangulation goes on, without further actual measurement of distance, until a base of verification shall be deemed advisable.

As a single illustration of the many corrections to be applied on account of the figure and dimensions of the earth, it may be stated that as every line on the spheroid is more or less curved, the amount of curvature depending on the length of the line, the three observed angles will, theoretically and in practice, exceed 180° ; and for this spherical excess, a correction becomes necessary, comparatively unimportant within the limit of a mile, but very important in determining the true position of that square mile on the surface of the earth.

The astronomical part of the operation consists in determining, either at the base or at one of the connecting stations, the true direction or azimuth of one of the lines of the triangulation. This is obtained by observation on the close circumpolar stars, and when determined, it is transferred from one line to the other by means of the observed spherical angles. The latitude and longitude of the station are determined at the same time, and both carried on to the end of the scheme, the data for this purpose being the lengths and azimuths of the triangle sides.

SURVEY IN DETAIL.

The second operation, or the survey and delineation of the details which really make up the visible map, is effected by the plane-table in connection with the tertiary geographical points, situated from one to three miles apart, and thrown in for this special purpose by the triangulation. Without entering into further detail, it may be simply said that both operations are conducted on the same general principles, the second being dependent on the first for the saving of labor in the field and for its assured accuracy.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

The survey of the coast being a national work, was based upon, and has included from its very inception, all of the above operations. Hence, geodesy in North America is as old as the Survey.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The additional term "Geodetic" in the title of the Survey was introduced soon after the passage of an order by Congress to extend the triangulation to such of the interior States as shall make provision for their own topographical or geological surveys. In other words, Congress gives to such States a correct, permanent, and homogeneous framework of geographical points, to which the public or private surveys can be attached and placed in their proper relative position on the earth, now or at any time hereafter; and for the very good reason that the general government is quite as much interested in the making of a reliable State map as the State itself.

The survey, therefore, of the coasts of the United States is both geodetic and topographical, while in the interior it is merely geodetic.

The accompanying plans, roughly reduced from the originals by means of photography, are presented as specimens of the "geodesy" executed by countries in Europe and Asia. No state in Europe, however large or small, rich or poor, has failed to cover the area within its limits with such a network of triangulation preparatory to the detail surveys and final construction of its maps.

The base-lines are drawn heavily in red.

Great Britain and Ireland	1
Spain	2
Italy	3
Northern Germany	4
German Empire	5
Norway	6
Russia, 52d parallel	7
Dalmatia	8
Wurtemberg	9
India	10
Longitudes by telegraphic method	11

RICH'D. D. CUTTS,
Assistant in Charge of Office.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, May 2, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit a statement of the scientific objects and practical usefulness of the work carried on for some years past by this office, under the designation of "triangulation to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts," and "determination of points in aid of State surveys."

That work was first authorized in the appropriation bill for the year 1871-'72,* and with slight variations in the terms of appropriation, simplifying the statement, has been provided for ever since.

The immediate object of the geodetic connection, or transcontinental triangulation, is to ascertain accurately the distance between some points on the two coasts and their relative positions on the surface of the earth. This requires the same operations of base measure and triangulation, and, at frequent points, observations of latitude, longitude and direction of the meridian, as are made for the surveys of the coasts.

By this means we obtain, in addition to the separate surveys of the coasts proper, a connecting link, which gives for a general map of the whole country a known skeleton or frame work.

Such a connecting link is a necessary and proper part of a survey of the "coasts and adjacent islands, &c., of the United States," as originally provided for by law, in order to bring into harmony the measurements along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This is sufficiently obvious to allow us to believe that it would have been specified in the original law, if the country had at the time of its enactment (1807) had a "western coast." In fact the terms of section 4681 (Revised Statutes) require no straining to be applied to the ascertainment of the distance and direction between Cape Cod and Cape Mendocino, or between Sandy Hook and the Golden Gate.

In addition to this requisite purpose of the transcontinental line of survey, it presents the following scientific and practical advantages, viz:

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS.

It accomplishes incidentally—

1st. The measurement of an east-and-west line of about three thousand miles, the curvature of which is determined by the longitude observations, and thus contributes by far the longest arc of a parallel that has been measured for the determination of the size and figure of the earth, just as the survey of the coast contributes, incidentally, important meridional measurements.

2d. The accurate determination of the height above the sea level of a great number of points along the line, affording a common datum plane for all elevations across the continent, and also ascertaining the relation of the mean level of the ocean on the eastern and western coasts.

PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES.

The transcontinental link furnishes accurate base lines for all State surveys within its range and puts into position the (so-called) meridians and base lines of the public land survey wherever it intersects them. Such surveys as now exist are irreconcilable, frequently by many miles. The best maps of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, constructed upon independent data, when put together leave no delineation of the Ohio River. Between the Land Survey maps of Illinois and Missouri, the Mississippi River presents in places wide lakes, in others it entirely disappears.

Without some outside check no property surveys can be combined into a town map, no town surveys can be combined into county maps, no county surveys can be combined into a State map. A map of a State constructed upon such a basis will be widely in error, while that of a State constructed upon the reverse method, viz, a system of some accurately ascertained points, from which one or more points in every county are derived by triangulation, will possess all the essentials of correctness.

In the foregoing considerations, except so far as the direct connection between the surveys of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is concerned, there is underlying the general idea that in time it will become necessary to have a correct map of the whole area of the United States.

The detail of such a map may properly be constructed by each State as their necessity and convenience may require. The situation in regard to government surveys of the several States differs very much according to their history, the more recent States having been parceled out according to the system of the public land surveys, which furnish at the charge of the general government at least an approximate map of the most important features of the country, while the older States have had no such benefit.

A simple framework of points from fifteen to twenty-five miles apart within which all local surveys must rigorously fit is all that is requisite to bring harmony into what is now utter confusion.

* See p. 10, Laws and Regulations C. & G. Survey.

Such is the work now in progress in nine States under the recital of the general appropriation for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey: "furnishing points for State surveys."

Leaving to each State the care of making provision for detailed surveys of boundaries and properties within its limits, or for topographical and economic purposes at such times as their occasions may demand, it remains evident that a general framework of accurate distances and bearings between intervisible points covering the whole country is necessary to secure unity and harmony in all its parts.

This general framework is necessarily a national work. It is not proposed to press it forwards in advance of the requirements of the times, but with reasonable foresight to have it in hand for the inevitable demand.

Mr. Chairman, I will not expand further the statement which you have given me the opportunity of making, but will only add the statistical facts that within recent years about thirty thousand dollars have been expended annually upon triangulation between the Eastern and Western coasts, and about fifteen thousand dollars for aid to State surveys distributed in nine States. The former object can be completed at the same rate of expenditure in five years; the latter is indefinite in its character and subject to such expansion as Congress may see fit to give to it from time to time.

I have not referred to the work of this nature that has been done by other nations—even by those of the scantiest resources—because the general facts are too well known to require recital in this brief statement.

Very respectfully,

J. E. HILGARD,
Superintendent.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, April 12, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to present, in compliance with your request, a manuscript article, explanatory of the term "geodetic"—a combination of triangulation and astronomy—accompanied by photographic reductions of similar work executed, and in the course of execution, in Europe, Asia, &c.; also, a package of sketches showing the progress of the geodetic work along our own coasts, and in the interior States of the Union.

The survey of the coast from its first inception included geodesy, topography, and hydrography. In 1871 Congress authorized the geodesy to be extended over the interior, but not the topography. Hence, the title U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. This aid was extended to the States with a view to assist and encourage them in making their own topographical surveys.

The following States, through their respective governors, have applied for this aid:

States.	Name of governor.	Date.
Ohio	R. B. Hayes	March 30, 1871.
Indiana	Conrad Baker	April 10, 1871.
New Hampshire	Onslow Stearns	May 1, 1871.
Missouri	B. Gratz Brown	June 12, 1871.
Pennsylvania	J. F. Hartranft	October 2, 1874.
Kentucky	F. H. Leslie	December 24, 1874.
New Jersey	Joel Parker	January 18, 1875.
Connecticut	Ch: R. Ingersoll	March 30, 1875.
South Carolina	D. H. Chamberlain	May 28, 1875.
Tennessee	James D. Porter	April 7, 1876.
New York	Samuel J. Tilden	July 20, 1876.
Wisconsin	H. Ludington	April 10, 1877.
Vermont	H. Fairbanks	July 20, 1878.
North Carolina	Z. B. Vance	August 21, 1878.

At this date, the geodetic work has made more or less progress, according to the amount of the appropriation granted by Congress, in the following twenty-three States:

New Hampshire,	Georgia	Missouri,
Vermont,	Alabama.	Wisconsin,
New York,	Mississippi,	Kansas,
Pennsylvania,	Tennessee,	Colorado,
New Jersey,	Kentucky,	Utah,
Virginia,	Ohio,	Nevada,
North Carolina,	Indiana,	California.
South Carolina,	Illinois,	

These separate operations being conducted on the same and the highest scientific principles, and by experts, will be hereafter united and compose one harmonious whole, as in the case of England, France, &c.

It is but proper to add, in this connection, that while the above purely geodetic work has been carried on, the regular survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, including the necessary resurveys due to changes in the shores and depths, has made its usual progress toward completion.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

RICHD D. CUTTS,
Assistant, in charge office

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

"Furnishing points for State surveys."

Official communications from the governors of eleven States, notifying the Secretary of the Treasury and the Superintendent of the Survey that their respective States have made and are making appropriations for their own geological or topographical surveys, and that they claim the aid from the general government authorized under the act of Congress March 3, 1871, and of succeeding years.

The aid consisted of triangulation, or the determination of a number of geographical points within the limits of the State, as a guide and basis for the State survey.

Pennsylvania,	Ohio,	Indiana,
New Hampshire,	Wisconsin,	Vermont,
New York,	Tennessee,	Kentucky,
New Jersey,	Missouri,	

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., October 2, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I hereby certify that the State of Pennsylvania, at the last session of its legislature, provided for a geological survey of the whole State by an act approved May 14, 1874.

This survey includes the topographical work incident to all geological surveys. In order that the work may be done as thoroughly as possible, I hereby make application, under the existing laws of Congress, for the assistance of the Coast Survey of the United States.

I request that the assistance allotted may be on a scale commensurate with the importance of the State and the importance of the work itself, with reference to the completed portions of the United States Coast Survey. I also request that the Superintendent of the Coast Survey may be instructed to correspond with John B. Pearse, the secretary of the board of commissioners of the geological survey of Pennsylvania, in matters concerning the extension of the United States Coast Survey to Pennsylvania involved in the above communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. HARTRANFT.

HON. B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Concord, May 1, 1871.

I have the honor to request that the triangulations of the United States Coast Survey may be extended over the State of New Hampshire, in accordance with the act of Congress providing for the same, this State having already in progress a geological survey.

ONSLOW STEARNS.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Concord, August 8, 1872.

SIR: I saw Prof. E. T. Quimby last evening, and he asked me to forward to you the act of our last legislature in reference to the triangulation of the State. I herewith inclose it.

AN ACT in co-operation with the United States Coast Survey in the triangulation of the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court convened:

SECTION 1. The acting assistant in charge of the triangulations now being carried on in this State by the United States Coast Survey is hereby authorized to set such signals as may be necessary to render this survey complete and of the greatest service and benefit for future use in the construction of a map of the State, at an expense not exceeding twenty dollars in any town or city of the State, and to draw upon the State treasurer for the sums so expended.

SEC. 2. The State treasurer is hereby directed to pay out of any money in this treasury such expenses as may be incurred in carrying out the object named in the preceding section, the bills for the same having been previously approved by the governor.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved July 3, 1872.

Very truly,

B. F. PRESCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Albany, July 20, 1876.

SIR: The State of New York having made an appropriation for the commencement of a topographical survey of the State, I have to request that the Coast Survey furnish such trigonometric points as may be authorized by law.

I am, very truly, yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

C. P. PATTERSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Trenton, March 25, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 22d instant to Professor Cook, our State geologist, has been handed to me. In behalf of the board of managers of our geological survey, I desire to express our thanks for your favorable answer to our letter addressed to you from this office on the 18th of January last, and to say that we anticipate much benefit from the work you propose to do in New Jersey.

The State geologist will forward you a few copies of the report on the boundary or partition line between New Jersey and New York, in which you will see the important use made of the data furnished us by the Coast Survey last year.

Should you wish to appoint an observer for the work to be done in New Jersey from those not now in the Coast Survey service, we would recommend to you Prof. Edward A. Bowser, professor of engineering in Rutgers Scientific School. He traced the northern boundary through last summer, and has done much other field-work in our State. He is a gentleman of high attainments and unwearied industry. He was in the Coast Survey Office in Washington during the summer of 1870, and is well known to Assistants Hilgard, Schott, and Main. Besides his fitness for the duties, his appointment would be useful to our educational institutions, and should it be consistent with your views and plans of work, we should be glad to have him appointed.

Yours, respectfully,

J. D. BEDLE,
Governor, and President Geological Board.

Capt. C. P. PATTERSON,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, March 30, 1871.

SIR: On the suggestion of Prof. J. S. Newberry, chief geologist of Ohio, I have the honor to request the co-operation of the United States Coast Survey "in making the primary and secondary triangulation of the area within the bounds of the State," to give the basis of a State map, as contemplated by a provision in the appropriation bill passed by the last Congress.

Very respectfully,

R. B. HAYES.

Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

Superintendent of Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, CAPITOL,
Madison, Wis., April 10, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that the appropriation for the item under the general heading "coast survey," involving the connection across the continent of the systems of triangulation extending along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and also for furnishing determined points in those States executing geological surveys, was not made by the last session of Congress, I would respectfully request that this item be appropriated for during the extra session, in accordance with estimates submitted, as the continuation of this work involves some of the best interests of this State.

I beg to say that it is only through the means of such work that this interior State can be directly benefited by the prosecution of the coast survey. Each seaboard State has, in addition to the general benefit accruing to all, very many points established within its borders by the regular operations of the Coast Survey, upon which can be based an accurate map for the purposes of its geological or other surveys.

HARRISON LUDINGTON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Hon. C. P. PATTERSON,

Superintendent United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, April 7, 1876.

SIR: This State having already in progress a geological survey, I would request that the triangulation may be extended to determine points in Tennessee, in accordance with the act of Congress providing for the same.

JAS. D. PORTER,
Governor of Tennessee.

To the SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY,
Washington, D. C.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 12, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the legislature of the State of Missouri has made ample provision for its geological survey, and I would therefore respectfully request that the Superintendent of the Coast Survey be authorized and directed, as soon as it may be convenient, to determine the requisite points of triangulation in this State.

Yours, very respectfully,

B. GRATZ BROWN,
Governor of Missouri.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, April 10, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Provision having been made for running triangulation lines by the Coast Survey Corps in those States where geological surveys are being prosecuted, I desire respectfully to call your attention to Indiana, where such a survey has been going on

for the last two years, under the direction of Prof. E. T. Cox, State geologist, and request that you have such geodesic work done as will enable the State geologist to make a map that will accurately connect his geological work with that of the surrounding States, where, through the labors of your office, true geographical points have been or are being established.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CONRAD BAKER,
Governor.

Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Johnsbury, August 12, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 25th ult. was duly received.

I now have the honor to certify that the State of Vermont has made appropriation for its geological and topographical survey, and that such survey has been made, and I most cordially approve of the nomination made by the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, of Prof. Volney G. Barbour to superintend and execute the triangulation of the State.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

HORACE FAIRBANKS.

C. P. PATTERSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, June 16, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Having been instructed by the late legislature of Kentucky to provide for the prosecution of the geological survey of the State, which has been suspended for some years, I am now organizing a corps for that purpose, and have to-day issued a commission to Professor Shaler, of Harvard University, as State geologist. The object of this communication is to request you, as Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, to render our enterprise such assistance as is authorized by the act of Congress to be extended to State surveys, especially in performing the geodetic work, so important a preliminary to the making an accurate map the State.

The legislature has appropriated only the sum of \$10,000 for the resumption of the survey, which makes this appeal for the aid of the Coast Survey more necessary.

I doubt not that the successful prosecution of the work will secure a more liberal appropriation upon the part of the general assembly.

I am respectfully, &c.,

P. H. LESLIE.

Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1882.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, stating that the Committee on Appropriations desire more particular and detailed information respecting the estimate from this department for furniture and repairs of furniture 1883, as relates to the items \$100,000 for current expense during the year, and \$210,000 for furnishing nine new buildings, and for the extension of custom-house building, Cleveland, Ohio.

In reply I have to inform you that the amount required for the next fiscal year, \$100,000, for the ordinary expense payable from the appropriation, furniture and repairs of furniture, was based upon the experience of past fiscal years, which has demonstrated that the requirements of the public service, as pertains to this appropriation, cannot properly be met with a less sum.

Relative to the amount required for furnishing new buildings, \$210,000, I have to inform you that the statement herewith inclosed, giving in detail the amount required for each building, was prepared after consultation with the office of the Supervising Architect of the department.

In this connection I will say that the cost of furniture, as obtained under competitive bids since the estimate herein referred to was submitted, has advanced 20 per cent., and should the present prices continue, it is doubtful if the amount asked for will prove adequate for the purpose required.

Very respectfully,

J. T. POWER,
Chief Clerk.

Mr. ROBERT J. STEVENS,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Estimated amounts required for furniture for new public buildings to be completed during the fiscal year 1883.

Albany, N. Y., custom-house.....	\$30,000
Charleston, W. Va., court-house and post-office.....	8,000
Cleveland, Ohio, extension.....	12,000
Danville, Va., court-house and post-office.....	7,000
Harrisburg, Pa., court-house and post-office.....	12,000
Montgomery, Ala., court-house and post-office.....	9,000
New York City, barge office.....	10,000
Paducah, Ky., court-house and post-office.....	9,000
Saint Louis, Mo., court-house and post-office.....	100,000
Topeka, Kans., court-house and post-office.....	12,000
	209,000
Estimated.....	210,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
April 17, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the annual appropriations, balances available March 31, 1882, limitations of cost, and cost of sites of public buildings now in course of construction, also statement of expenditures from the appropriations for "heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus for public buildings, 1882," and "vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings, 1882," from July 1, 1881, to March 31, 1882.

Very respectfully,

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Appropriation for fuel, lights, and water.

Expenditures, 1881.....	\$531,000 00
For 1882, add increase on:	
Fuel.....	5,698 70
Light.....	6,173 36
Water.....	242 22
Miscellaneous.....	208 97
Labor and contingencies.....	6,676 75
Estimate for 1882.....	550,000 00
Add increase on:	
Fuel and light.....	12,090 31
Water.....	1,531 18
Miscellaneous.....	3,238 25
New buildings.....	59,200 00
Labor.....	25,989 00
	652,048 74
Less labor included under janitors and custodians.....	204,989 00
Estimate for 1883.....	447,059 74

Statement of annual appropriations, balances available, limitations of cost and cost of sites of public buildings now in course of construction.

NOTE.—Observations in column of remarks apply exclusively to limitations on cost.

Location.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		Total.	Cost of site.	Limit.		Balance available Mar. 31, 1882.	Remarks.
Albany, N. Y., custom-house and post-office					June 10	\$100,000 00	Mar. 3	\$150,000 00	June 23	\$5,000 00					Mar. 3	\$50,000 00	June 20	\$50,000 00	Mar. 3	\$90,000 00	June 16	\$90,000 00	Mar. 3	\$120,000 00	\$655,000 00	\$155,700 90		\$500,000 00	\$65,585 01	March 3, 1877, limit of building extended to \$500,000. Building limited to amount of estimates approved by Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Interior, and Postmaster-General. { No limit to extension. Original building limited to \$1,500,000, act March 3, 1871.
Baltimore, Md., post-office and court-house																			June 18	4,000 00	Mar. 5	550,000 00	Mar. 3	250,000 00	804,000 00	553,500 00		2,011,835 00	179,068 13	
Boston, Mass., post-office and sub-treasury	Mar. 12, 1868	\$464,218 67	Mar. 3	\$76,278 75			Mar. 3	800,000 00	June 24	352,027 00			July 31	\$235,000 00	Mar. 3	181,554 00	Apr. 30	100,000 00	Mar. 3	350,000 00	June 16	350,000 00	Mar. 3	350,000 00	} 5,551,652 42	1,329,095 84	Mar. 3, 1871	1,500,000 00	274,566 10	
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	200,000 00		942,574 00												50,000 00	June 20	350,000 00												
Do	Apr. 3, 1870	500,000 00																												
Do	July 15, 1870	250,000 00																												
Cleveland, Ohio, custom-house (extension)																					Apr. 24	150,000 00			150,000 00				44,378 69	
Charleston, W. Va., post-office and court-house																					Apr. 9,	75,000 00			75,000 00	8,000 00		75,000 00	53,141 84	Site and building.
Cincinnati, Ohio, custom-house and post-office					June 10	700,000 00	Mar. 3	750,000 00	June 23	600,000 00	Mar. 3	\$600,000 00	July 31	250,000 00	Mar. 3	400,000 00	Apr. 30	100,000 00	Mar. 3	350,000 00	June 16	350,000 00	Mar. 3	350,000 00	} 4,800,000 00	708,036 60	June 23, 1874	3,500,000 00		
Do																	June 20	350,000 00												
Danville, Va., court-house and post-office																					Feb. 11	70,000 00			70,000 00	14,500 00		70,000 00	3,697 35	Site and building.
Hartford, Conn., custom-house and post-office					June 10	100,000 00			June 23	150,000 00	Mar. 3	100,000 00	July 31	100,000 00	Mar. 3	50,000 00	Apr. 30	75,000 00	Mar. 3	75,000 00	June 16	125,000 00	Mar. 3	25,000 00	} 825,000 00		June 23, 1874	400,000 00	19,012 88	
Do																	June 20	25,000 00												
Kansas City, Mo., custom-house and post-office																	Apr. 29	100,000 00	Mar. 3	25,000 00	June 16	25,000 00	Mar. 3	75,000 00	225,000 00	9,105 93	June 16, 1880	300,000 00		Site and building.
Memphis, Tenn., custom-house, &c							Feb. 21	25,000 00	June 23	50,000 00			July 31	26,000 00	Mar. 3	30,000 00	June 20	25,000 00	Mar. 3	60,000 00	June 16	50,000 00	Mar. 3	100,000 00	366,000 00		June 20, 1878	485,000 00	24,073 53	
New Orleans, La., custom-house	Apr. 20, 1870	25,000 00	Mar. 3	150,000 00	June 10	300,000 00	Mar. 3	170,000 00	June 23	234,327 85	Mar. 3	100,000 00	July 31	29,000 00			Apr. 30	10,000 00	Mar. 3	40,000 00	June 16	47,000 00	Mar. 3	40,000 00	} 1,200,327 85		Mar. 3, 1871	620,000 00	35,091 00	
Do	July 15, 1870	25,000 00															June 20	30,000 00												
New York, N. Y., barge office																	June 15	210,000 00					Mar. 3	100,000 00	310,000 00	4,000 00		210,000 00	396 69	Site and building. Reasons for additional expenditure given in previous letters and reports.
Paducah, Ky., post-office and court-house																					Apr. 14	100,000 00			100,000 00	7,750 00		100,000 00	17,532 36	
Pittsburgh, Pa., court-house and post-office							Mar. 3	300,000 00													June 16	75,000 00	Mar. 3	100,000 00	475,000 00	301,125 00		750,000 00	85,846 04	Building.
Philadelphia, Pa., post-office and court-house							Mar. 3	1,500,000 00	June 23	750,000 00	Mar. 3	750,000 00	July 31	350,000 00	Mar. 3	400,000 00	Apr. 20	100,000 00	Mar. 3	350,000 00	June 16	350,000 00	Mar. 3	350,000 00	} 5,250,000 00	1,491,200 99	June 23, 1874	4,000,000 00		
Do																	June 20	350,000 00												
Saint Louis, Mo., custom-house and post-office	July 15, 1870	300,000 00			Mar. 27	500,000 00	Mar. 3	1,000,000 00	June 23	750,000 00	Jan. 28	150,000 00	Mar. 15	75,000 00	Mar. 3	400,000 00	Apr. 30	100,000 00	Mar. 3	350,000 00	June 16	350,000 00	Mar. 3	350,000 00	} 5,750,000 00	368,882 65	Mar. 3, 1873	4,000,000 00	116,154 11	Site and building.
Do											Mar. 3	700,000 00	July 31	375,000 00			June 20	350,000 00												
Topeka, Kans., court-house and post-office											Mar. 3	10,000 00					June 20	40,000 00	Mar. 3	40,000 00	June 16	50,000 00	Mar. 3	90,000 00	230,000 00	10,000 00		240,000 00	52,392 02	Building.
Toledo, Ohio, custom-house																					June 16	75,000 00	Mar. 3	100,000 00	175,000 00	27,001 70	Mar. 3, 1881	400,000 00	112,808 65	Site and building.
Montgomery, Ala., court-house and post-office																					May 26	40,000 00	Mar. 3	40,000 00	80,000 00	13,000 00	May 26, 1880	125,000 00	40,848 37	Site and building.

Appropriation for fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Fuel	\$102,301 30	\$108,000 00	\$124,529 41
Light	207,826 64	214,000 00	209,560 90
Water	13,257 78	13,500 00	15,031 18
Miscellaneous	35,291 03	35,500 00	38,738 25
Labor	170,566 81	179,000 00	*
Contingencies	1,756 44		
New buildings	1,756 44		59,200 00
Total	531,000 00	550,000 00	447,059 74

CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

Custodians and janitors { Old buildings	\$90,000 00	\$90,000 00	\$91,961 90
New buildings			9,413 80
Labor heretofore paid from fuel, lights, and water			*204,989 00
Labor—new buildings			41,025 00
Total	90,000 00	90,000 00	347,389 70
Aggregates	621,000 00	640,000 00	794,449 44

Estimated expenditures under appropriation fuel, lights, and water for public buildings for fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

	Fuel.	Light.	Water.	Miscellaneous items.	Labor.	Total.
Baltimore	1,537 50	5,379 60	416 70	654 15	7,480 00	15,467 95
Boston	8,596 50	17,260 00	527 00	2,589 12	19,885 00	48,857 62
Chicago	26,771 25	20,000 00	1,500 00	3,321 67	36,920 00	88,512 92
New Orleans	3,000 00	3,000 00	800 00	1,823 35	3,820 00	12,443 35
New York	24,408 90	56,332 50	1,667 00	9,200 32	70,945 00	162,553 72
Philadelphia	5,659 50	13,660 00	698 00	2,346 18	11,560 00	33,923 68
Saint Louis	1,130 00	10,125 00	700 00	859 40	400 00	13,214 40
San Francisco	5,957 25	7,680 00	300 00	3,165 32	11,690 00	28,792 57
Other public buildings	47,468 51	76,123 80	8,422 48	14,778 74	42,289 00	189,082 53
Aggregates	124,529 41	209,560 90	15,031 18	38,738 25	204,989 00	592,848 74
Estimate for new buildings						59,200 00
						652,048 74

Estimated for fuel, lights, and water	\$447,059 74
Estimated for custodians and janitors	204,989 00

Estimated expenditures under appropriation fuel, lights, and water for public buildings for fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

	Fuel.	Light.	Water.	Miscellaneous items.	Labor.	Total.
Baltimore	\$1,500 00	\$7,000 00	\$600 00	\$700 00	\$8,000 00	\$17,800 00
Boston	6,500 00	15,000 00	300 00	2,000 00	20,000 00	43,800 00
Chicago	21,000 00	15,000 00	1,300 00	3,000 00	33,000 00	73,300 00
New Orleans	3,500 00	4,000 00	800 00	1,500 00	3,800 00	13,600 00
New York	26,500 00	54,000 00	2,000 00	11,000 00	42,600 00	136,100 00
Philadelphia	4,000 00	23,000 00	700 00	2,000 00	9,000 00	38,700 00
Saint Louis	1,000 00	10,000 00	700 00	500 00	400 00	12,600 00
San Francisco	3,000 00	7,000 00	300 00	3,500 00	8,200 00	22,000 00
Other public buildings	41,000 00	79,000 00	6,800 00	11,300 00	54,000 00	192,100 00
Aggregates	108,000 00	214,000 00	13,500 00	35,500 00	179,000 00	550,000 00
Amount appropriated						450,000 00
Deficiency						100,000 00

Estimated expenditures under appropriation fuel, lights, and water for public buildings for fiscal year ending 1881.

	Fuel.	Light.	Water.	Miscellaneous items.	Labor.	Total.
Baltimore.....	\$1,324 45	\$6,958 17	\$633 73	\$688 71	\$7,985 00	\$17,590 00
Boston.....	6,638 23	15,439 92	259 72	2,134 39	19,189 97	43,662 23
Chicago.....	20,950 36	14,757 00	1,363 69	2,812 24	27,110 54	66,993 83
New Orleans.....	3,508 00	3,815 48	800 00	1,728 44	3,818 70	13,670 62
New York.....	26,624 00	53,882 01	1,940 71	11,197 35	42,645 79	136,289 86
Philadelphia.....	3,988 16	23,169 57	709 00	2,219 11	6,329 58	36,415 42
Saint Louis.....	1,106 74	10,333 14	700 00	437 78	400 00	12,977 66
San Francisco.....	2,815 26	7,014 00	300 00	3,536 22	8,154 47	21,819 95
Other public buildings.....	35,346 10	72,457 35	6,550 93	10,536 79	54,932 76	179,823 93
Aggregates.....	102,301 30	207,826 64	13,257 78	35,291 03	170,566 81	529,243 56
Estimated for contingencies.....						1,756 44
Amount appropriated.....						531,000 00
Deficiency.....						475,000 00
						56,000 00

Statement of amounts paid and authorized under appropriation for heating, hoisting and ventilating apparatus for public buildings, from July 1, 1881, to March 31, 1882, inclusive.

Alexandria custom-house.....	\$66 50
Austin court-house and post-office.....	1,758 35
Bangor custom-house.....	4 00
Baltimore custom-house.....	197 00
Baltimore court-house.....	94 00
Baltimore appraiser's stores.....	6 00
Boston custom-house.....	370 23
Boston court-house.....	17 72
Boston post-office and sub-treasury.....	1,463 05
Bristol custom-house.....	3 50
Buffalo custom-house.....	67 00
Burlington custom-house.....	75 00
Cairo custom-house.....	1,049 50
Charleston, S. C., custom-house.....	22 96
Charleston, S. C., post-office.....	77 00
Chicago custom-house.....	2,325 45
Cincinnati custom-house.....	61 20
Cleveland custom-house.....	36 00
Cleveland marine hospital.....	
Columbia court-house and post-office.....	53 40
Des Moines court-house and post-office.....	55 80
Detroit custom-house.....	78 96
Dubuque custom-house.....	30 00
Eastport custom-house.....	14 00
Ellsworth custom-house.....	20 00
Fall River custom-house.....	152 57
Galveston court-house.....	84 25
Gloucester custom-house.....	96 12
Georgetown custom-house.....	56 65
Hartford custom-house.....	3 75
Harrisburg post-office.....	12 00
Indianapolis court-house and post-office.....	29 00
Jersey City court-house and post-office.....	97 10
Knoxville court-house and post-office.....	51 20
Lincoln court-house and post-office.....	52 30
Louisville custom-house.....	3,899 60
Little Rock court-house and post-office.....	288 45
Machias custom-house.....	352 00
Madison court-house and post-office.....	350 00
Middletown custom-house.....	45 00
Milwaukee custom-house.....	3,205 00
Mobile custom-house.....	12 40
Nashville custom-house.....	19,660 17
Newark custom-house.....	111 02

New Bedford custom-house	\$80 00
New Haven custom-house	33 34
New London custom-house	29 00
New Orleans custom-house	935 50
Newport custom-house	806 00
New York custom-house	7,682 35
New York sub-treasury	233 50
New York court-house and post office	17,876 95
Norfolk custom-house	82 10
Omaha custom-house	51 49
Oswego custom-house	4 15
Parkersburg court-house and post-office	40 00
Petersburg custom-house	7 75
Pittsburgh custom house	12 65
Philadelphia custom-house	150 64
Philadelphia court-house and post-office	125 56
Philadelphia mint	25 00
Philadelphia appraisers' stores	472 00
Portsmouth custom-house	153 00
Portland, Me., marine hospital	24 00
Portland custom-house	252 15
Portland, Oreg., custom-house	154 00
Port Huron custom-house	24 00
Providence custom-house	119 90
Raleigh court-house and post-office	38 85
Richmond custom-house	91 10
Rockland custom-house	293 00
Rutland custom-house	8 65
Saint Louis custom-house	201 25
Saint Paul custom-house	227 35
San Francisco custom-house	60 00
San Francisco appraisers' stores	1,617 53
San Francisco sub-treasury	19 15
Salem custom-house	20 00
Sandusky custom-house	57 00
Savannah custom-house	89 25
Springfield court-house and post-office	99 34
Suspension Bridge custom-house	39 04
Trenton court-house and post-office	4 00
Utica court-house and post-office	13,991 00
Waldoborough custom-house	325 00
Washington Treasury	1,337 21
Wheeling custom-house	20 00
Wilmington, Del., custom-house	
Wilmington, N. C., custom-house	105 00
Computers and draughtsmen	541 79
	<hr/>
	85,065 74
Appropriated, act March 3, 1881	100,000 00
Balance April 1, 1882	14,934 26

Statement of accounts paid and authorized under appropriation for vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings from July 1, 1881, to March 31, 1882, inclusive.

Atlanta court-house and post-office	\$50 00
Austin court-house and post-office	2,125 30
Baltimore custom-house	591 32
Boston custom-house	1 75
Boston post-office and sub-treasury	321 66
Charleston, S. C., custom-house	6 75
Charleston, S. C., post-office	737 82
Chicago custom-house	581 75
Cincinnati custom-house	1 00
Des Moines court-house and post-office	520 00
Detroit court-house	375 00

Dubuque custom-house.....	\$337 09
Ellsworth custom-house.....	11 00
Fall River custom-house.....	2, 019 53
Georgetown custom-house.....	132 79
Hartford custom-house.....	3, 255 19
Harrisburg post-office, &c.....	1, 516 35
Indianapolis court-house and post-office.....	356 02
Jersey City court-house and post-office.....	716 20
Knoxville court-house and post-office.....	57 60
Lincoln court-house and post-office.....	499 34
Little Rock court-house and post-office.....	718 11
Milwaukee custom-house.....	135 00
Mobile custom-house.....	5 00
Nashville custom-house.....	1, 502 92
Newark custom-house.....	250 00
New Bedford custom-house.....	1, 644 99
New Haven custom-house.....	25 00
New Orleans custom-house.....	435 15
Newport custom-house.....	309 16
New York custom-house.....	177 64
New York sub-treasury.....	26 00
New York court-house and post-office.....	10 02
Omaha custom-house.....	32 65
Pittsburgh custom-house.....	249 06
Philadelphia custom-house.....	145 12
Philadelphia court-house and post-office.....	153 50
Portsmouth custom-house.....	58 20
Providence custom-house.....	300 09
Richmond custom-house.....	359 67
Rockland custom-house.....	27 70
Saint Augustine court-house and post-office.....	28 95
Saint Louis custom-house.....	2 50
Saint Paul custom-house.....	538 00
San Francisco appraisers' stores.....	1, 214 88
San Francisco sub-treasury.....	86 00
Springfield court house and post-office.....	450 00
Utica court-house and post-office.....	5, 992 59
Washington Treasury.....	1, 087 80
Wheeling custom-house.....	430 77
Wilmington, Del., custom-house.....	569 14
Wilmington, N. C., custom-house.....	55 00
Computers, locksmiths, and draughtsmen.....	3, 170 00
	<hr/>
	34, 604 07
Appropriated, act March 3, 1881.....	60, 000 00
Balance April 1, 1882.....	<hr/>
	25, 395 93

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
April 15, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the subcommittee I have caused the detailed estimate of this bureau to be divided under the following headings: For pay of clerks, \$58,496.50; for labor, \$759,696.65; for material, \$125,099.46; for miscellaneous items and contingent expenses, \$18,457.39, aggregating \$961,750.00 which will be the amount necessary to expend during the next fiscal year in the execution of all the work of the bureau, including national-bank notes, for which there is a specific appropriation, internal-revenue stamps, for which there is a specific appropriation, checks and certificates of deposit, for which there is a specific appropriation, and other miscellaneous work for the Post-Office, State, Navy, and Interior Departments, to be paid for out of appropriations under their control. The amount asked for the regular work of the bureau, that is, the engraving and printing of United States notes, silver certificates, and registered bonds for transfers, is only \$425,000. The difference between this sum and the aggregate as above given, say \$536,750.00, is obtained by repayments for the work executed by the bureau on national-bank notes, internal-revenue stamps, checks, and miscellaneous work from the appropriations specifically made by Congress

for these objects. These repayments are made upon regularly stated accounts, at certain stipulated rates, for each one thousand impressions of bank notes and each one thousand stamps actually finished and delivered. These accounts are examined and approved by the heads of the bureaus controlling the appropriations from which the repayments are to be made, and this bureau must, of course, deliver the amount of work charged for. Under the present system there is drawn from one appropriation, that is, the appropriation for labor and expenses of engraving and printing, each month, a sum sufficient to pay all the expenses of the bureau, and the amounts of the accounts rendered by the bureau for work finished and delivered are carried to the credit of the sums so drawn. The difference between these credits and the sum drawn from the Treasury is the net expenditure chargeable to the appropriation for the bureau.

It would be impossible to state the accounts in such a way as to have the proceeds repaid to two, three, or four different appropriations. With the minimum force required for the operation of the bureau and the execution of its work proper, a large amount of work on the bank notes and internal-revenue stamps can be executed. It is in this way that the bureau is enabled to execute the additional work—bank notes, internal-revenue stamps, &c.—at less cost than that for which it was formerly done. For instance, a clerk will be needed to make daily reports of United States notes, silver certificates, and bonds, and while this clerk must be employed for this purpose the work may not fully occupy his time, and he can also make a number of reports for national-bank notes, internal-revenue stamps, or miscellaneous work. It can be readily understood that it would be impossible to determine what proportion of this clerk's compensation should be reimbursed to an appropriation for the pay of clerks for the bureau. It is the same with other work. Superintendents of divisions must be employed, and while they are superintending the employes necessarily engaged upon United States notes they can superintend additional employes required for bank notes and stamps. An artist, to execute a certain line of engraving, must be employed, no matter how small the amount of work there is to be done, and by adding the work on national-bank notes and internal-revenue stamps the government obtains the advantage of the entire amount of work which he is capable of performing properly. An account to reimburse an appropriation for labor in the bureau for that part of the compensation of these persons which should be charged against the appropriations for stamps and bank notes would be impracticable. And so with material. The daily quantity of ink required to print all the work is delivered to the divisions needing it, and it would require minute calculations almost daily to determine what proportion of it should be charged against the notes, what proportion against stamps, and what proportion against the other work executed. This apportionment would be still more difficult in the case of miscellaneous items and contingent expenses.

The only practicable way in which the appropriation for the bureau could be divided into the several items contemplated by the committee would be to make a direct appropriation for the aggregate expenditures of the bureau, deducting from the several specific appropriations now made an amount equal to the cost of the several classes of work which it is estimated would be reimbursed the bureau during the next fiscal year under existing methods of doing business. The objection to this plan has always been that it would take from the heads of other bureaus the control of the appropriations for the work of their bureaus, and for this reason I have not heretofore, and cannot now, recommend that it be adopted.

If, however, the committee see fit to make the appropriation in this way, it would be necessary to reduce the appropriation for expenses of national currency to the extent of \$100,000; the appropriation for paper, dies, and stamps to the extent of \$377,000; the appropriation for checks and certificates of deposits to the extent of \$10,000; the appropriation for engraving and printing pension checks and pension certificates, \$15,000; for contingent expenses of Steamboat Inspection Service, \$1,000. The other items of repayments could not be well deducted from the specific appropriations, being either from permanent and indefinite appropriations or of such small amounts as to make it impracticable to deduct them.

If the committee should determine to adopt this plan of appropriating for the work of the bureau, a proviso to this effect should be added to the appropriation:

"That for the sums hereby appropriated the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall complete and deliver to the Comptroller of the Currency national-bank notes to the extent of \$100,000; to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, internal-revenue stamps to the extent of \$377,000; to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, checks and certificates of deposit to the extent of \$10,000; license certificates for the use of the Steamboat Inspection Service to the extent of \$1,000; stamps to be used in the collection of revenue from customs to the extent of \$10,000; to the Commissioner of Pensions, checks to be used in paying pensions to the extent of \$11,000; certificates to pensioners to the extent of \$4,000; to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, checks to the extent of \$500; to the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, checks to the extent of \$500; and shall furnish such miscellaneous

work as shall be ordered by the several departments, not exceeding the amounts specified below :

"Treasury Department, \$1,000; Post-Office Department, \$2,000; State Department, \$1,000; Navy Department, \$500; Patent Office, \$500; Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$500; and shall print and furnish to the Public Printer such portraits of deceased members of Congress as shall be necessary, provided the cost thereof shall not exceed \$2,000. And all money received from the sale of pulp produced in the maceration of United States notes and securities authorized to be destroyed shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

These amounts are based upon the quantity of work furnished during the last and part of the current fiscal year, and if any larger amounts should be needed, a corresponding increase would have to be made in the aggregate amount appropriated.

In view of the fact that such an appropriation for the bureau as indicated above would make a very radical change in the appropriations under the control of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Comptroller of the Currency, I respectfully beg leave to suggest that those officers be consulted in the matter before any definite action is taken by the committee.

Very respectfully,

O. H. IRISH,
Chief of Bureau.

Statement of cost of work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Work.	1881.	1882.
United States notes, bonds, silver and currency certificates.....	\$329,173 04	\$285,086 55
National-bank notes	93,297 86	90,818 48
Internal-revenue stamps:		
For whisky, tobacco, &c	290,787 95	289,580 82
For proprietary.....	30,937 47	41,819 87
For special tax.....	14,535 92	14,115 11
Miscellaneous work.....	40,496 72	34,604 36
Engraving plates for new banks	6,700 00	15,400 00
Purchase of distinctive paper for United States notes and silver certificates	31,054 36	
Inspection and custody of paper at mill and in Secretary's office	14,245 28	
Expenses on paper.....	24,008 51	
	875,237 11	771,425 19
Salaries of officers	25,928 15	21,687 25
Total	*901,165 26	†793,112 44

* As per annual report for 1881.

† To April 30, 1882.

Cost per thousand sheets prior to transfer of all the work to the bureau.

United States notes cost, exclusive of engraving, \$34.42 per thousand sheets.

National-bank notes cost \$66.25 per thousand sheets.

Internal-revenue stamps cost, on an average, \$26.84 per thousand sheets.

Cost per thousand sheets when all the work was executed in the bureau.

United States notes cost per thousand sheets in 1881, \$61.71; and in 1882, \$61.38.

National-bank notes cost per thousand sheets, 4 notes to a sheet, in 1881 and 1882, \$50.67.

Internal-revenue stamps cost, on an average, per thousand sheets, in 1881, \$18.47; and in 1882, \$18.52.

The miscellaneous work includes checks, drafts, and so many other varieties of work of such different sizes and character that it is impracticable to reduce it to any given rate. The different prices, however, for this work are fixed, and do not vary from year to year, so that a loss on the other work could be made up on it.

United States notes, registered bonds, silver and currency certificates.

Cost, including all expenses, except paper, chargeable to the appropriation therefor, in 1881, \$329,173.04; in 1882, to April 30, \$285,086.55.

The same work executed during these years at rates prevailing prior to the transfer of all the work to the bureau would have cost in 1881, \$450,280.41; in 1882, to April 30, \$292,096.88.

Saving \$228,117.70.

National-bank notes.

Cost, including all expenses chargeable to the appropriation therefor, in 1881, \$93,297.86; in 1882, to April 30, \$90,818.48.

National-bank notes executed during these years at rates prevailing prior to the transfer of all the work to the bureau would have cost in 1881, \$121,335.28; in 1882, to April 20, \$117,166.97.

Saving \$54,385.91.

Internal-revenue stamps.

For whisky, tobacco, &c., cost in 1881, \$290,787.95; in 1882, to April 30, \$289,580.82. The same work executed during these years at rates prevailing prior to the transfer of all the work to the bureau would have cost in 1881, \$455,362.95; in 1882, to April 30, \$361,876.20.

Saving \$236,870.38.

Total saving for one year and ten months, \$519,373.99.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, asking for an estimate of the amount that will be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882.

In reply I have to inclose herewith copy of a letter of the First Comptroller, to whom the question was referred, inclosing copy of letter from the secretary of Utah Territory in relation to the subject-matter, by which it will be seen that the amount necessary for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the officers of elections is estimated at \$25,000, and for printing, stationery, clerical service, room-rent, &c., of the commissioners, aside from their salaries, at \$15,000.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1882.

SIR: In answer to your reference of the letter from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, asking action relative to Executive Document No. 152, I have the honor to inclose with this a letter from the secretary of Utah Territory, dated May 4, 1882, asking attention to the "Act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and suggesting the necessity for making an appropriation to assist in carrying out its provisions. The suggestions and estimates therein made are approved; and I respectfully ask that you will, at your earliest convenience, forward an estimate to Congress for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, for its action thereon.

Respectfully,

W. LAWRENCE,
Comptrol'er.

Letter of Committee on Appropriations returned herewith.

Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UTAH TERRITORY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, May 4, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to ask the attention of the department to the necessity of preparing estimates to be submitted to Congress to carry out the provisions of "An act

to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes." Section 9 of the act referred to provides "That all the registration and election offices of every description in the Territory of Utah are hereby declared vacant, and each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and returning of the same, and the issuing of certificates or other evidence of election in said Territory, shall, until other provision be made by the legislative assembly of said Territory as is hereinafter by this section provided, be performed under the existing laws of the United States and of said Territory by proper persons, who shall be appointed to execute such offices and perform such duties by a board of five persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

* * * The members of said board so appointed by the President shall each receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum," &c.

There are twenty-four counties in the Territory of Utah, which, under the provisions of the law, will require at least seventy-two appointments for a board of three election officers in each county. These officers should be paid \$4 per day, for not more than sixty days in each year, necessitating, with a reasonable amount for contingent expenses, an appropriation of \$25,000. The expenses of the commission for printing, stationery, clerical service, room rent, &c., aside from their salary, should be provided for by an appropriation of not less than \$15,000.

I therefore respectfully request that estimates for an appropriation, to be disbursed by the chairman of the commission, of \$40,000, for the expenses incident to the carrying out of the above-mentioned law, aside from the salary of the commissioners, be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

Hon. WM. LAWRENCE,
First Comptroller, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—In connection with the estimate for services of election officers, not exceeding sixty days, I ask your attention to the fact that under the laws of the Territory an annual election is held on the first Monday in August for Territorial and county officers, and for municipal officers at such times as the city charters provide. Some forty cities have been incorporated by the legislature. None of the above officers are elected at the election for Delegate to Congress, except to fill vacancies, thus requiring the services of the election officers for a longer time than usual.

A. L. T.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 25, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in the letter of your committee of the 22d instant for an exhibit of the expenditures for the Light-House Establishment for the current fiscal year up to April 1, under each of the divisions as estimated for on page 168 of the Book of Estimates for 1883, I have the honor to inform you that there has been expended, mostly by advances to disbursing officers, from the several appropriations as follows:

Salaries of keepers of light-houses	\$417,554 42
Expenses of light-vessels	146,810 33
Expenses of buoyage	222,890 27
Expenses of fog-signals	37,226 35
Inspecting lights	2,000 00
Supplies of light-houses	208,722 49
Repairs of light-houses	206,403 41
Lighting and buoyage of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers....	105,468 38
Survey of light-house sites	7,303 24

It will be seen that one of the divisions included in your request, that of "Expenses of day-beacons," is a submitted item for which there was not appropriation for the fiscal year 1882.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman House Committee on Appropriations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, April 22, 1882.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I beg leave to send you a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker, inclosing a letter from the Board, which was, on March 10 last, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Will you kindly bring these letters to the attention of the Committee on Appropriations, for whose information they were written, and much oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

Col. ROBT. J. STEVENS,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 3, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the Light-House Board, dated the 24th ultimo, asking that Congress be requested to add to the appropriation bills for maintaining the Light-House Establishment, and for building light-house structures, a clause similar to that appended to the river and harbor appropriation bill, in effect as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Light-House Board to apply the money herein appropriated, other than for surveys, as far as can be without detriment to the interests of the government, by contract. When work cannot be done or materials purchased by contract without injury to the public interests, it may be prosecuted by hired labor, and materials purchased in open market."

I have accordingly respectfully to transmit this communication that action may be taken by Congress in the matter, if it appears wise to do so, agreeably to the desire of the Light-House Board.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. J. W. KEIFER,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, February 24, 1882.

SIR: At the session of the Light-House Board, held on January 4, 1882, it was ordered that the proper steps be taken to have added to the bills for maintaining the Light-House Establishment, and for building light-house structures, a clause similar to that appended to the river and harbor appropriation bill, in effect as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Light-House Board to apply the money herein appropriated, other than for surveys, as far as can be without detriment to the interests of the government, by contract. Where work cannot be done or materials purchased by contract without injury to the public interests, it may be prosecuted by hired labor, and materials purchased in open market."

Request is, therefore, respectfully made that Congress be asked to add to the appropriation bills for the maintenance of the Light-House Establishment and for building light-house structures a proviso similar to the one above quoted.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RODGERS,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Chairman.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, April 14, 1882.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your verbal request of the 10th instant, relating to the estimates asked for the support of the Light-House Establishment for the coming fiscal year, I have the honor to submit the following memoranda:

Expenses of light vessels:

For s amens wages	\$75, 000
For salaries	35, 540
For rations	25, 000
For supplies	35, 000
For repairs	44, 000
For incidental expenses, including cost of maintaining steam-tenders.	35, 460
	<hr/> 250, 000

Expenses of buoyage:

For raising, cleaning, and removing buoys (including cost of n maintaining steam-tenders)	\$135, 000
For painting	20, 000
For repairing	40, 000
For supplying losses	60, 000
For chains, sinkers, &c	70, 000
	<hr/> 325, 000

Expenses of fog-signals:

For establishing	\$10, 000
For duplicating	10, 000
For ren ovng, improving, and repairing	35, 000
For incidental expenses	5, 000
	<hr/> 60, 000

Supplies of light-houses:

For illuminating and cleansing materials	\$155, 000
For other materials	90, 000
For inspection and delivery, including expenses of steam-tenders	85, 000
For books and furniture	25, 000
For incidental expenses	20, 000
	<hr/> 375, 000

Repair &c., of light-houses:

For repairs, renovating, and improving	\$280, 000
For rebuilding	75, 000
For establishing and repairing pier-head lights	25, 000
For illuminating apparatus and machinery	10, 000
For incidental expenses	10, 000
	<hr/> 400, 000

During the past year there have been rebuilt, from the appropriations for repairs:

Sharp's Island light-house	\$30, 000
New Point Royal Shoal	8, 000
Tybeco dwelling	2, 500
Bayou Saint John dwelling	2, 500
Cross-Over Island	6, 000
Sunken Rock	2, 204
Rock Island	3, 000
	<hr/> 54, 204

For lighting and buoyage, of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers:

For salaries of keepers	\$86, 000
For oil and lamps	19, 000
For other supplies	8, 000
For inspection and transportation, including the expenses of three steam-tenders	52, 000
For office and incidental expenses	10, 000
	<hr/> 175, 000

There are but few buoys maintained on these waters, and whenever they are established they are maintained by the keepers of the nearest shore-lights.

Expenses of day-beacons.—There are at present 349 of these structures which have to be maintained. It is estimated that the following sums will be required, viz:

For establishing 10 new beacons on the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts	\$10,000
For repairing, painting, &c	10,000
For supplying losses, viz:	
Remer Shoal beacon, entrance to New York Harbor; Pilatka beacon, Florida; Savannah River beacons	20,000
	<hr/> 40,000

* During the year ending December 31, 1881, there was paid to employes, from the appropriations for the support of the Light-House Establishment, for services related to those appropriations performed in the office of the Light-House Board, the sum of \$28,272.20.

With reference to the removing of Sandy Point and Greenbury Point light-houses, Maryland, it is found, on consulting the reports of surveys, that each light-house should be moved from half to three-fourths of a mile to make it available for good service to navigation.

Very respectfully,

GEO. DEWEY,
Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 6, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the Light-House Board, dated the 1st instant, stating that the site of the Cohanse light-house, N. J., which it has been found necessary to rebuild in consequence of the dilapidated condition of the present structure, has been worn away by constant abrasion, until less than half the original quantity of land remains; and asking, inasmuch as it will cost more to protect the shore-line than to purchase additional land, that Congress be requested to appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose last named.

I have accordingly respectfully to transmit this communication, so that action may be taken by Congress in the matter, if it appears wise to do so, agreeably to the desire of the Light-House Board.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. J. W. KEIFER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, February 1, 1882.

SIR: The Light-House Board has the honor to state that in consequence of the dilapidated condition of the present structure it has been found necessary to rebuild the light-house at Cohanse, N. J.

From constant abrasion the present site has gradually worn away, until at present less than half of the original quantity of land remains.

This abrasion is still going on, notwithstanding that there has been a considerable expenditure in riprap to preserve the water line.

As it will cost more to protect the shore line than to purchase additional land the board respectfully recommends that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of \$1,000 for the purchase of additional land for the site of the Cohanse light station, N. J.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RODGERS,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Chairman.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, May 16, 1882.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of the 16th, asking me to refer you to the provision of law under which condemnation of real estate is made for light-house sites, with reference to the sites for the proposed lights on the Savannah River, I have to say that this provision, when made, is made by the States within which it is proposed that the land shall be condemned.

There is no such law in Georgia. There is a law in South Carolina, which was approved January 16, 1873. Several of the sites for the proposed lights on the Savannah River are in Georgia and several are in South Carolina.

The board was under the impression that the law of 1873, passed by the State of South Carolina, was sufficient for the purpose; but it is informed by the United States attorney for South Carolina, through Major Hains, engineer of the sixth light-house district, that this law "will have to be amended before that [the condemnation] can be done."

The board has been in treaty with the owners of the various sites desired, but the prices asked were so exorbitant that the board was unable to purchase.

The United States attorney for Georgia has informed the board that there is no law of that State under which the sites could be condemned.

I send you by same mail a copy of the book entitled "Laws relating to the Acquisition of Title to Land required for Light-House Purposes." You will find the law of South Carolina above referred to on page 74, and such laws as Georgia has passed upon the subject on pages 29, 30.

Very respectfully,

ARNOLD B. JOHNSON,
Chief Clerk.

JAMES C. COURTS, Esq.,
Assistant Clerk Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 19, 1882.

SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry as to the number of naval officers employed on the light-house establishment, I have the honor to inform you that there are 18 officers so employed, whose aggregate pay per annum amounts to \$52,900.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Acts of appropriation for marine hospitals in appropriation bills.

Port.	To erect.			To complete.		
	Vol.	Page.	Year.	Vol.	Page.	Year.
Chicago.....	9	269	1848	9	367	1849
				10	562	1854
				15	314	1869
				16	85	1870
				17	126	1872
Saint Louis.....	5	546	*1842	10	202	1853
	9	367	1849	10	562	1854
	9	269	1848	11	84	†1856
San Francisco.....	Special act.			10	562	1854
				12	395	1875
Evansville.....				10	202	1853
				10	562	1854
				11	84	1856
Portland.....	10	87	1852	10	562	1854
				11	323	1858
Vicksburg.....	10	562	1854			
Pensacola.....	10	572	1854			
Detroit.....	10	572	1854	11	324	†1858
Cincinnati.....	10	562	*1854	11	147	1856
				11	324	1858
Burlington, Iowa.....	10	572	1854	11	324	†1858

Acts of appropriation for marine hospitals in appropriation bills—Continued.

Port.	To erect.			To complete.		
	Vol.	Page.	Year.	Vol.	Page.	Year.
Saint Marks	10	562	1854	11	84	1855
				11	324	1855
Burlington, Vt.	10	670	1855	11	323	1815
Boston.....	10	669, 670	1855	11	324	1855
				14	310	1866
				15	173	1868
New Orleans.....	5	189	1837	11	85	1856
	10	571	1854	11	323	1858
Mobile.....	17	511	1873	11	84	1856
	5	189	1837	9	269	1848
Pittsburgh	5	546	*1842	9	367	1849
				9	269	1848
				9	367	1849
Louisville	5	546	*1842	10	562	1854
				9	269	1848
				9	367	1849
Cleveland.....	5	546	*1842	10	562	1854
				14	22	1866
Natchez	5	546	*1842	9	367	1849
	10	202	1853	11	84	1856
	9	269	1848			
Paducah	5	546	*1742	10	562	1854
	9	269	1848	9	369	1849
				9	367	1849
Napoleon	5	546	*1842	10	202	1853
	9	269	1848			
Wilmington, N. C.	10	670	1855			
Galena.....	10	680	1855	11	84	1856
				11	324	1850
				11	324	1858
For amount repairs.....	11	221	1857			
Do.....	11	324	1858			

* For site.

† Fencing and grading.

‡ To purchase ground.

§ To raise roof.

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 4, 1882.

SIR: During the past month as officer in charge of this port I have paid several visits to the hospital where the small-pox cases belonging to the service are treated. This was done particularly, because the public press contained occasional rumors of its bad management, and from the city physicians information was obtained substantiating the reports.

The buildings are located in what is known as the French portion of the city, in a district moderately well peopled, and on the line of the Mobile Railroad. The grounds are spacious, filled with fine shade trees, but presenting a neglected appearance. They are surrounded by a high picket fence, but the gates are open, and no attempt at restraint is made, a patient leaving when convenient to himself. Once or twice they have strayed into the city when not ill enough to be confined in bed.

There are two long one-story frame buildings used as wards. They are built upon brick piers some three feet above the ground, and provided with numerous doors and windows. At this period of the year, with an average temperature of 75° Fahrenheit, these are kept open most of the time. Each building contains a partition dividing it into two wards.

The number of beds in a ward varies with the demand upon the hospital for space. At the present time they are fairly filled. On entering a ward we see the patients lying upon their low iron cots, covered with dirty bedding, the flies devouring them, and vessels containing their discharges even under their noses. No attempt is made to separate the cases nor the sexes, and a man with confluent small-pox may lie in a bed next to a woman with varioloid. The white patients were kept in a separate room, and in having mosquito bars were much less annoyed by the flies.

I met the physician in charge, Dr. (?) Hays, who, when not under the influence of whisky, is full of morphine. He discoursed in a most vague manner about the cases, and I could obtain no plan of treatment from him. He stated he had charge of the hospital since 1857, when he bought it. In 1877 (uncertain) he erected the present wards. By a contract with the city, made directly after the war, he receives all the charity small-pox cases. In lieu of any other place the Sisters have to send our patients there; and although I obtained permission from Dr. Jones, of the State board of health, to keep marine-hospital cases anywhere, and would have attended them myself, the Sisters said they could obtain no place. This matter has been somewhat

beyond the control of the board of health, but Dr. Jones has a bill before the city-council by which he hopes to erect a temporary hospital immediately.

Since December 8, our mortality has been 66½ per cent. of patients discharged from the hospital.

Respectfully,

S. T. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

J. B. HAMILTON,
Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 4, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, dated the 20th ultimo, from the Committee on Appropriations, by its clerk, requesting information on certain points concerning the estimates for the Mississippi River Commission, and a report in detail of the force employed on this work from civil life, &c.

In reply, I beg to invite the attention of the committee to the inclosed preliminary report, dated the 2d instant, from the Chief of Engineers, from which it will be seen that the inquiry has been referred to General Gillmore, and that the commission having gone down the river on duty connected with their work, is the cause of delay in receiving a report from General Gillmore.

It also appears from the accompanying report that it is believed that no expenses are paid from the Army appropriation, except the salaries of the Army officers connected with the commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1882.

SIR: In reply to your reference of the inquiry of the House Committee on Appropriations as to what expenses of the Mississippi River Commission are paid from Army appropriations, I beg leave to state that the inquiry was referred to General Gillmore, president of the commission, for report.

The commission having gone down the river on duty connected with their work, is the cause of the delay in receiving a report from General Gillmore.

In the mean time, I would state that it is believed that no expenses are paid from the Army Appropriation except the salaries of the Army officers connected with the commission, viz: Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore, Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, Maj. C. R. Suter, Capt. James B. Quinn, Capt. C. B. Sears, First Lieut. J. G. D. Knight, First Lieut. W. L. Marshall, First Lieut. S. S. Leach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Chief of Engineers, Brigadier and Brevet Major General.

Hon. ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 15, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, requesting information on certain points in connection with the estimates for the Mississippi River Commission and a report in detail of the force employed under the appropriations for this commission from civil life, and in reply beg to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of the report and accompanying statement from Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, president of the Mississippi River Commission, to whom it was referred, which contain, it is believed, the information desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
New York, May 8, 1882.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions contained in 1st indorsement, dated April 24, 1882, on the communication dated April 20, 1882, of the House Committee on Appropriations, requesting information on certain points concerning the estimates for the Mississippi River Commission, I have the honor to report:

First. No "expenditure has been made for the especial work, so estimated for, from appropriations other than the appropriation directly made for said work," except for the pay of the officers comprising the commission and those detailed to serve with it, and the commutation of quarters of some of these officers.

Second. Some second-hand plant or equipment, consisting mainly of one steam-tug, eleven sets of floating-quarters, together with instruments, skiffs, oars, mess-furniture, tents, camp equipage, tools, and appliances, were transferred to the commission at a date anterior to the period covered by the inquiry of the committee, from other works of survey and improvement on which they were not then needed.

Third. A report in detail of the force employed from civil life, and the amount expended therefor, is respectfully inclosed herewith.

The inquiry was received here during my absence on the Mississippi River, which has prevented an earlier reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.,
Presdt. Miss. River Com'n.

Brig. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

Consolidated statement, by months, of the number and cost of civil employes under the appropriations for the Mississippi River Commission for fiscal years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

[Compiled from the records of the office of the Mississippi River Commission, May 4, 1882.]

Fiscal years 1880, 1881, and 1882.	Civil engineers.		Dr'ghts-men, clerks, and copyist.		Record-ers.		Steam engi-neers.		Watch-men and messen-gers.		Rodmen.		Cooks, stew-ards, and waiters.		Steers-men, leads-men, and chain-men.		Boatmen and axemen.		Firemen, deck-hands, and laborers.		Teams-ters, with teams.		Captains, pilots, and mates.		Carpen-ters and mechan-ics.		Total.
Months.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
1879.																											
September and October	21	\$1,010 99	5	\$621 30	17	\$305 00	6	\$129 50	4	\$166 25	13	\$188 32	10	\$73 27	8	\$76 82	30	\$143 42	4	\$32 67	2	\$6 95	1	\$17 50	.....	.....	\$2,771 99
November.....	22	2,456 67	5	440 40	21	1,265 00	11	739 34	4	145 50	23	823 17	28	618 74	18	601 16	88	2,169 00	39	576 26	4	26 25	7	569 67	4	117 50	10,548 16
December.....	22	2,590 00	4	300 00	23	1,430 00	11	716 99	6	245 92	21	907 50	28	717 78	22	762 49	114	3,052 00	41	748 35	3	40 35	7	644 34	3	56 67	12,207 45
1880.																											
January.....	23	2,551 67	6	387 00	24	1,480 00	7	547 90	5	281 25	22	939 50	18	568 50	18	831 25	112	2,070 95	50	700 45	5	44 83	.....	.....	4	94 00	11,497 30
February.....	21	2,331 00	6	405 00	23	1,362 00	7	543 00	7	312 25	21	907 50	20	557 66	21	797 08	111	2,857 00	37	739 63	4	23 40	.....	.....	4	61 75	10,897 19
March.....	21	2,268 25	4	370 00	20	1,132 00	8	420 17	10	392 75	21	743 49	24	534 33	16	575 50	89	2,006 50	39	749 78	6	33 75	4	.....	4	130 75	9,458 27
April.....	17	2,075 00	4	370 00	9	546 00	8	414 42	8	323 33	17	654 17	24	316 65	11	349 43	46	734 58	39	392 32	4	32 75	4	195 83	3	47 50	8,451 98
May.....	18	1,998 50	4	380 00	8	540 00	6	392 00	8	317 17	14	536 83	24	614 66	6	250 00	35	830 68	23	465 61	5	41 45	7	612 33	2	135 00	7,168 21
June.....	19	2,205 00	4	380 00	8	502 00	2	150 00	6	322 50	13	520 84	10	244 33	7	250 00	28	704 50	5	96 00	6	45 15	.....	.....	1	5 00	5,425 82
Total.....																											76,426 37
Appropriated by act approved June 28, 1879																											175,000 00
July.....	19	2,144 33	4	380 00	6	420 00	2	150 00	6	324 50	10	422 17	8	205 00	6	250 00	21	531 50	6	106 50	2	28 70	.....	.....	1	18 25	4,980 95
August.....	21	2,318 33	4	263 00	10	612 00	4	226 20	9	363 33	13	505 75	11	283 20	9	291 80	67	1,208 75	9	126 82	2	26 95	.....	.....	2	28 75	6,234 88
September.....	29	2,704 00	4	350 00	14	676 00	5	261 25	6	327 50	17	613 92	14	297 00	8	290 00	63	1,330 50	7	127 00	6	38 85	.....	.....	3	46 34	7,062 36
October.....	29	3,167 67	7	517 50	21	905 00	8	320 00	5	269 50	16	433 74	10	199 80	12	300 01	102	1,600 70	7	169 50	12	121 90	.....	.....	5	85 80	8,094 12
November.....	27	3,413 83	7	490 00	24	1,253 00	4	204 75	5	211 50	15	470 51	8	228 00	9	184 16	108	2,158 16	4	98 33	11	60 05	.....	.....	6	86 00	8,866 79
December.....	30	3,469 00	7	548 00	21	1,311 00	4	161 00	4	234 50	15	607 50	10	343 00	6	183 83	116	2,621 00	9	105 50	7	52 40	1	40 00	1	4 00	9,680 73
1881.																											
January.....	32	3,429 00	7	591 00	20	1,286 00	3	155 50	4	205 75	18	620 25	10	357 93	8	253 00	95	2,485 75	11	105 58	8	41 70	.....	.....	2	60 00	9,526 46
February.....	27	3,334 00	6	535 00	23	1,321 00	3	150 00	3	171 00	13	475 15	9	310 67	9	253 50	97	2,346 55	19	78 75	6	23 10	.....	.....	1	8 00	9,058 72
March.....	27	3,343 00	6	475 00	17	1,002 33	3	65 00	5	234 00	13	318 67	8	147 14	6	98 83	74	1,230 15	8	107 50	4	17 00	.....	.....	1	8 00	7,046 62
April.....	28	3,283 00	7	656 00	9	770 00	5	278 50	7	340 00	3	93 34	9	147 17	.....	.....	17	677 08	15	207 66	3	22 50	5	344 99	.....	.....	6,870 24
May.....	26	3,265 00	7	542 83	12	813 00	6	289 50	9	335 33	5	118 68	13	182 62	3	51 66	39	878 00	17	276 66	2	8 70	6	396 17	3	50 00	7,198 49
June.....	28	3,280 00	8	692 27	14	987 00	2	150 00	4	220 00	5	220 00	3	78 40	3	71 50	55	1,391 50	2	55 00	7	78 85	1	40 00	.....	.....	7,264 52
Total.....																											91,904 88

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 17, 1882.

SIR: In connection with department letter of the 15th instant, in partial reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, requesting information relative to the expenses of the Mississippi River Commission, I have the honor to inclose herewith a tabular statement showing the amount of pay during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army now employed upon and under said commission, together with the cost of commutation of quarters, mileage, forage, and straw, and fuel issued to them during the same period.

Of those officers Colonels Gillmore and Comstock, Major Suter, and Lieutenant Leach were on duty with the commission during the whole of the fiscal year 1881; Captain Quinn entered upon duty with the commission, April 30, 1881; Lieutenant Marshall, May 10, 1881; Captain Sears, April 19, 1882, and Lieutenant Knight, April 20, 1882.

As additional to the information given in the list, I beg leave to state that the three officers first named thereon have other duties in addition to those of the commission, as follows:

1. Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore is in charge of certain fortifications in New York Harbor and on the coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and of river and harbor improvements in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He is also a member of three special boards of engineers on river and harbor improvements.

2. Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock is in charge of the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, and is a member of several special boards of engineers.

3. Maj. C. R. Suter is in charge of various improvements on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and survey of the Missouri River, and is light-house engineer of the fifteenth light-house district.

The other five officers are employed upon the duties of the commission alone.

All of these officers are paid from the appropriation for the support of the Army, and none of them receive any additional compensation in consequence of their connection with the Mississippi River Commission.

Attention is especially invited to the explanatory foot-note on the accompanying list.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Tabular statement showing the amount of pay of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army at present employed upon and under the Mississippi River Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, together with the cost of commutation of quarters, mileage, forage, and fuel issued to those officers during the same period.

Officers.	Period on duty with the commission.	Amount of pay.	Mileage.	Commutation of quarters.	Forage and straw.	Fuel.		
						Cost to the United States.	Amount paid by officers.	Difference.
Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore	Whole of fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.	\$4,000 00	\$37 44	\$576 00	\$83 82	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock		3,500 00	324 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maj. C. R. Suter		3,250 00	.....	.....	211 53	.....	.....	.....
Capt. James B. Quinn	Since April 30, 1881.	2,407 22	86 64	.....	.....	\$88 99	\$67 14	\$21 85
Capt. C. B. Sears	Since April 19, 1882.	2,440 53	232 72	.....	.....	104 48	84 75	19 72
Lieut. J. G. D. Knight	Since April 20, 1882.	*1,920 00	8 64	.....	.....	83 25	67 53	15 72
Lieut. W. L. Marshall	Since May 10, 1881.	1,920 00	47 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. S. S. Leach	Whole of fiscal year, 1881.	1,760 00	.....	24 00	211 53	.....	.....	.....
Total		21,197 75	737 84	600 00	506 88	276 72	219 42	57 30

* Lieutenant Knight received \$480 additional as an assistant professor at the Military Academy.

† For March, April, May, and June, 1881.

SUMMARY.

Amount of pay.....	\$21,197 75
Mileage.....	737 84
Commutation of quarters.....	600 00
Forage and straw.....	506 88
Fuel.....	276 72
	23,319 19
Deduct amount paid by officers for fuel.....	219 42
Total cost to the United States	23,099 77

NOTE.—By the foregoing statement it is shown that, taking the amounts received by the officers named for the fiscal year 1881 as a basis of comparison (though subject to variation in the items of mileage, commutation of quarters, forage, and fuel), the annual expenses of the Mississippi River Commission, as at present constituted, payable from the Army appropriation, would be, approximately, \$23,099.77.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1882.

A.—Pay-roll of National Museum, April, 1882.

Grade.	Monthly salary.	Title.	
I.		Director.....	None.
II.	1 at \$225 00	Assistant director.....	\$225 00
	1 at 166 66	Curator.....	166 66
III.	4 at 150 00	Assistant curator.....	600 00
IV.	1 at 125 00	Chief modeler.....	125 00
	1 at 125 00	Chief taxidermist.....	125 00
	1 at 125 00	Assistant, 2d class.....	200 00
V.	2 at 100 00	Chemist.....	100 00
	1 at 100 00	Registrar.....	100 00
	1 at 100 00	Artist.....	100 00
	1 at 100 00	Preparator.....	100 00
	1 at 100 00	Superintendent of building.....	100 00
	1 at 100 00	Engineer.....	100 00
VI.	1 at 90 00	Assistant, 1st class.....	90 00
VII.	1 at 80 00	Clerk, 6th class.....	80 00
VIII.	3 at 75 00	Aid, 6th class.....	225 00
	1 at 75 00	Electrician.....	75 00
	1 at 65 00	Assistant taxidermist.....	65 00
XI.	2 at 60 00	Aid, 3d class.....	120 00
XIII.	2 at 50 00	Copyist, 6th class.....	100 00
	8 at 50 00	Mechanic.....	400 00
	9 at 50 00	Watchman, 3d class.....	450 00
	1 at 75 00	Fireman, 3d class.....	75 00
	3 at 50 00	Fireman.....	150 00
XV.	4 at 40 00	Copyist, 4th class.....	160 00
	1 at 40 00	Watchman, 1st class.....	40 00
	3 at 40 00	Attendant.....	120 00
	16 at 40 00	Laborer, 3d class.....	640 00
XVI.	2 at 35 00	Copyist, 3d class.....	70 00
XVII.	2 at 30 00	Copyist, 2d class.....	60 00
	1 at 30 00	Laborer, 1st class.....	30 00
	2 at 30 00	Attendant, 1st class.....	60 00
	2 at 30 00	Cleaner, 1st class.....	60 00
XVIII.	4 at 25 00	Copyist, 1st class.....	100 00
	2 at 25 00	Messenger, 3d class.....	50 00
	1 at 25 00	Assistant.....	25 00
XIX.	1 at 20 00	Messenger, 2d class.....	20 00
	91	Per month.....	5,431 66
		For year.....	65,179 92

B.—Summary of estimated expenditure for the National Museum, fiscal year 1883.

For pay-rolls, salaries, and labor.....	\$60,000 00
For freight.....	2,500 00
For materials and supplies for preserving specimens.....	2,500 00
For expenses of procuring specimens.....	1,000 00
For stationery.....	3,000 00
For cleaning-materials, soap, brushes, ice, &c.....	1,000 00
For chemicals, glass, &c., for laboratory and other purposes.....	1,500 00
For apparatus, tools, and hardware.....	1,500 00
For purchase of books of reference.....	1,500 00
For incidentals.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	75,000 00

C.—Estimated expenditures for the National Museum on a permanent basis.

SCIENTIFIC.

Compensation of 1 assistant director at \$250 per month.....	\$3,000
7 curators at \$175 per month.....	14,700
4 assistant curators at \$125 per month.....	6,000
4 assistants at \$100 per month.....	4,800
2 chemists at \$125 per month.....	3,000
clerks and copyists (at from \$100 to \$25 per month).....	6,000

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Compensation of 1 superintendent of buildings at \$125 per month.....	1,500
1 registrar at \$125 per month.....	1,500
1 chief modeler at \$125 per month.....	1,500
1 chief taxidermist at \$125 per month.....	1,500
2 artists at \$100 per month.....	2,400
7 taxidermists and preparators (from \$100 to \$40 per month).....	6,000
2 stenographers at \$100 per month.....	2,400
clerks and copyists (from \$75 to \$30 per month).....	2,400
2 janitors at \$75 per month.....	1,800
12 watchmen at \$50 per month.....	7,200
8 doorkeepers at from \$40 to \$30 per month.....	3,840
15 laborers, at \$40 per month.....	7,200
Cleaners and sweepers from \$35 to \$25 per month.....	3,000
Messengers, \$30 to \$15 per month.....	1,500
2 master carpenters at \$75 per month.....	1,800
1 painter at \$60 per month.....	720
1 mason at \$50 per month.....	600
1 engineer at \$100 per month.....	1,200
1 engineer at \$75 per month.....	900
4 firemen at \$50 per month.....	2,400
1 electrician at \$75 per month.....	900
1 laborer at \$50 per month.....	600
1 telephone clerk at \$35 per month.....	420
1 telephone messenger at \$30 per month.....	360
	<hr/>
	\$91,140 00
For fuel and gas.....	5,550
For freight.....	3,000
For materials and supplies for preservation of specimens...	3,000
For procuring specimens.....	2,500
For stationery and blanks.....	3,000
For cleaning-materials, ice, &c.....	1,000
For chemicals, glass, &c., for laboratory and other purposes...	2,000
For apparatus, tools, and hardware.....	2,000
For purchase of necessary books of reference.....	2,000
For incidentals.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	25,000 00
	<hr/>
	116,140 00

A.—Names and objects of stations of the United States Fish Commission in 1882.

State.	Town.	Nature of work.
Maine	Grand Lake Stream	Land-locked salmon.
Massachusetts	Bucksport	Penobscot salmon.
	Gloucester	Statistics, &c.
	Wood's Holl	Propagation of sea fishes.
New York	Roslyn, Long Island	Penobscot salmon hatchery.
		Land-locked salmon hatchery.
Maryland	Baltimore	Carp.
	Havre de Grace and vicinity	Shad, herring, bass, &c.
	Saint Jerome's	Oyster.
District of Columbia	Chesapeake Bay	Spanish mackerel.
	Monument lot	Carp.
	Arsenal grounds	Carp.
	Navy Yard	Shad.
	Armory	Shad, salmon, perch, &c.
Virginia	Potomac River	Shad.
Michigan	Wytheville	Trout, salmon, &c.
	Northville	Whitefish. *
		California and brook trout.
		Carp.
California	Lake Superior	Whitefish.
	Shasta County, five miles apart	California salmon.
		California trout.
Oregon	Clackamas	Columbia River salmon.
At large		Spawn-takers, &c.
Massachusetts	Wood's Holl	Field-work off coast of New England

B.—April pay-roll of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

OFFICE CORPS.

1 chief assistant	\$416 66
1 assistant	166 66
1 assistant and disbursing clerk	166 66
1 clerk	150 00
1 clerk	133 33
1 clerk	100 00
1 clerk	80 00
1 clerk	75 00
2 clerks at \$50	100 00
2 clerks at \$30	60 00
1 clerk	20 00
1 messenger	30 00
1 messenger	25 00
1 janitor	40 00

UNITED STATES FISH PONDS, MONUMENT LOT.

1 superintendent	125 00
2 watchmen at \$55	110 00
1 watchman	50 00
1 watchman	45 00
1 skilled laborer	60 00

BUCKSPORT AND GRAND LAKE STREAM (MAINE) HATCHERIES.

1 superintendent	150 00
1 foreman	75 00

SALMON AND TROUT HATCHERIES, CALIFORNIA.

1 superintendent	208 33
1 assistant	133 33
2 laborers, at \$75	150 00

WHITE FISH AND TROUT HATCHERY AND PONDS, MICHIGAN.

1 superintendent	150 00
1 assistant	75 00
2 "skilled" laborers, at \$50	100 00

FIELD-WORK OF THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

3 assistants, at \$125	\$375 00
2 assistants, at \$100	200 00
1 assistant	83 33
1 clerk	60 00
1 clerk	30 00
1 clerk	25 00
1 skilled laborer	50 00

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON.

1 watchman of property	30 00
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HAVRE DE GRACE (MARYLAND) STATION.

1 superintendent	100 00
1 watchman	40 00

WOOD'S HOLL (MASSACHUSETTS) STATION.

1 observer and watchman	60 00
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Besides the salaried employes mentioned, as the exigencies of the commission may require during the seasons of hatching and distributing there is a corps of temporary spawn-takers, messengers, and laborers, more or less in number, who are engaged for periods ranging from two to three or four months at a time, aggregating in the neighborhood of \$4,000 per month for wages and subsistence.

C.—*Analysis of disbursements of the United States Fish Commission for the quarter ending March 31, 1882.*

Office expenses:

Salaries	\$4,424 80	
Temporary services	239 66	
Illustrations	640 94	
Stationery	617 71	
Freights	17 65	
Telegrams	123 38	
Materials and supplies	179 91	
Outfit	461 11	
Rent	858 33	
Telephones	181 73	
Miscellaneous	262 79	
		\$8,008 01

Field service:

Salaries	1,833 32	
Temporary services	336 25	
Apparatus	158 57	
Materials and supplies	49 10	
Outfit	38 00	
Freights	12 14	
Specimens	3 50	
		2,480 68

Oyster investigation, Saint Jerome's, Md.:

Salaries	450 00	
Materials and supplies	7 00	
Specimens	9 26	
		466 26

Steamer Fish Hawk, shad production:

Hatching-apparatus		58 31
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Shad production, Potomac River:

Repairs of barges	2 50	
Apparatus	30 25	
		32 75

Shad production, Navy Yard station:

Apparatus		823 75
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Shad production, Havre de Grace, Md.:

Temporary services.....	\$43 61
Traveling expenses.....	41 45
Apparatus.....	19 25
Materials and supplies.....	21 97
Outfit.....	112 32
Buildings.....	40 20
"Canvas-back".....	127 82
Watchman.....	120 00

\$526 62

Spanish Mackerel production:

Materials and supplies.....	5 00
Apparatus.....	192 00

197 00

California salmon production:

Salaries.....	700 00
Temporary services.....	56 50
Traveling expenses.....	84 75
Materials and supplies.....	192 68
Freights.....	7 88
Telegrams.....	14 03
Outfit.....	5 00
Subsistence.....	26 00
Miscellanea.....	27 92

1,114 76

California salmon-hatching station, Deer Park, Md.:

Freights.....	318 54
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Maine salmon production:

Salaries.....	600 00
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California trout production:

Temporary services.....	716 54
Trout-food.....	60 00
Subsistence.....	214 00
Miscellanea.....	90 00

1,080 54

California trout-hatching station, Wytheville, Va.:

Salaries.....	125 00
Traveling expenses.....	4 75
Telegrams.....	40

130 15

Carp production:

Salaries.....	1,031 45
Temporary services.....	532 16
Apparatus.....	168 50
Materials and supplies.....	332 96
Fish-food.....	3 75
Outfit.....	36 50
Freights.....	1 55
Telegrams.....	1 30
Arsenal ponds.....	45 00
Greenhouse.....	15 75
Ponds.....	143 15
Miscellanea.....	8 00

2,320 07

Shad production, Armory, Washington, D. C.:

Temporary services.....	256 44
Apparatus.....	253 40
Miscellanea.....	32 00

541 84

Car No. 4, carp distribution:

Traveling expenses.....	438 57
Apparatus.....	60 96
Outfit.....	11 35
Repairs.....	201 10
Telegrams.....	7 67
Miscellanea.....	37 25

766 90

Carp distribution:

Messengers' services.....	\$663 00	
Temporary services.....	38 75	
Traveling expenses.....	1,240 70	
Apparatus.....	114 22	
Materials and supplies.....	15 01	
Fees.....	38 90	
Freights.....	532 80	
Telegrams.....	14 36	
Miscellanea.....	95 95	
		\$2,753 69

Shad distribution:

Apparatus.....	110 00	
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Whitefish distribution, Northville, Mich.:

Salaries.....	675 00	
Services.....	736 14	
Traveling expenses.....	288 36	
Car.....	2,422 83	
Apparatus for car.....	1,368 15	
Materials and supplies.....	143 75	
Freights.....	170 15	
Telegrams.....	16 22	
Miscellanea.....	48 83	
		5,869 48

Gloucester, Mass.:

Salaries.....	120 00	
Apparatus.....	6 60	
Materials and supplies.....	1 20	
Miscellanea.....	11 00	
		138 80

Wood's Holl, Mass.:

Salaries.....	240 00	
Freights.....	18 60	
		258 60

Steamer Albatross:

Illustrations.....	33 60	
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Steamer Fish Hawk:

Subsistence allowances.....	521 00	
Traveling expenses.....	70 71	
Apparatus.....		
Repairs.....	31 40	
Freights.....	4 50	
Coal, wood, and water.....	611 10	
Materials and supplies.....	449 16	
Miscellanea.....	25 47	
		1,713 34

Steamer Lookout:

Subsistence.....	97 91	
Subsistence allowances.....	130 50	
Materials and supplies.....	103 79	
Outfit.....	127 86	
Coal, wood, and water.....	320 62	
Repairs.....	295 68	
Miscellanea.....	14 50	
		1,090 86

New fish transportation car:

Temporary services.....	84 70	
Traveling expenses.....	29 85	
Plans.....	125 00	
		239 55

General miscellanea:

Watchman of barges, United States Navy-yard.....	90 00	
Services, &c., of John A. Ryder.....	380 50	
California salmon to Europe.....	10 73	
Trout and whitefish to Europe.....	16 75	
Land-locked salmon to Europe.....	9 64	

FISH COMMISSION.

53

Importation of turbot and sole from Europe.....	\$243 88	
Importation of blue carp	3 70	
J. W. Collins.....	51 45	
California salmon production, Saint Paul, Minn.....	31 50	
Cod and white fish, Armory, Washington, D. C.....	359 58	
		\$1, 197 73
Steam vessels:		
Repairs.....	540 76	
Outfit	116 94	
Construction	35 40	
		693 10
Fish-ponds, Monument lot:		
Temporary services.....	1, 353 40	
Materials and supplies	557 60	
Outfit	30 00	
		1, 941 00
		35, 496 08

D.—Proposed permanent organization of the United States Fish Commission on full scale arranged by grades.

OFFICE.

Duties.	Class.	Number.	Annual compensation.	Total compensation.
Commissioner		1	None.	None.
Assistant Commissioner		1	\$5, 000	\$5, 000
Assistant		1	2, 000	2, 000
Disbursing clerk		1	2, 000	2, 000
Clerks	4	2	1, 800	3, 600
Draughtsman.....		1	1, 500	1, 500
Clerks	1	3	1, 200	3, 600
Do.....		3	900	2, 700
Do.....		3	480	1, 440
Janitor and watchman		1	480	480
Messengers.....		2	420	840
Do.....		2	300	600
		21		

FIELD AND STATION.

Superintendent (California)		1	\$2, 500	\$2, 500
Superintendents	4	8	1, 800	14, 400
Do.....	3	1	1, 600	1, 600
Do.....	2	1	1, 400	1, 400
Do.....	1	4	1, 200	4, 800
Assistant superintendents		5	1, 000	5, 000
Assistants		3	1, 500	4, 500
Do.....		6	1, 000	6, 000
Clerks		1	720	720
Do.....		2	480	960
Skilled laborers.....	3	4	960	3, 840
Do.....	2	2	900	1, 800
Do.....	1	1	840	840
Laborers and watchmen	6	1	780	780
Do.....	5	13	720	9, 360
Do.....	4	1	660	660
Do.....	3	3	600	1, 800
Do.....	2	12	540	6, 480
Do.....	1	4	480	1, 920
Do.....		1	420	420
Do.....		1	300	300
		75		70, 080

E.—Grade and pay of employes of the United States Fish Commission at the various stations, on full scale, not including the office, arranged by stations.

State.	Town.	Nature of work.	Superintendents.	Compensation.	Assistant superintendents.	Compensation.	Watchmen.	Compensation.	Laborers.	Compensation.
Maine	Grand Lake stream	Land-locked salmon	1	\$1,800	1	\$1,000				
	Bucksport	Penobscot salmon			1	1,000				
Massachusetts	Gloucester	Statistics, &c					1	\$540		
	Wood's Holl	Propagation of sea fishes	1	1,800			1	900		
New York	Roslyn, L. I.	Penobscot salmon hatchery	1	1,800						
		Land-locked salmon hatchery								
	Baltimore	Carp							1	\$540
Maryland	Havre de Grace and vicinity	Shad, herring, bass, &c	1	1,800			1	480	1	540
	Saint Jeromes	Oyster		1,800					1	900
	Chesapeake Bay*	Spanish mackerel								
	Monument lot	Carp	1	1,600			5	3,000	3	1,800
	Arsenal grounds	do							1	300
District of Columbia	Navy-yard	Shad	1	1,200	1	1,000	1	420		
	Armory	Shad, salmon, perch, &c	1	1,200	1	1,000			2	960
	Potomac River		1	1,200					3	1,620
Virginia	Wytheville	Trout, salmon, &c	1	1,200					1	480
		Whitefish	1	1,800	1	1,000			3	1,680
Michigan	Northville	California and brook trout								
	Lake Superior	Carp								
		Whitefish	1	1,800					3	1,680
California	Shasta County	California salmon	1	2,500					4	3,840
	Shasta County (5 miles apart)	California trout	1	1,400					2	1,440
Oregon	Clackamas	Columbia River salmon	1	1,800					2	1,440
At large		Spawntakers, &c							4	2,880
Massachusetts	Wood's Holl	Field-work off coast of New England	10	10,800	6	6,000				
			24	35,560	11	11,000	9	5,340	31	20,100

* By detail from other stations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 25, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, inclosing House bill 4131, appropriating \$5,000 to open and construct approaches to Fort Bliss, Texas, and in compliance with your request for information on the subject, to transmit herewith a report from the General of the Army, dated the 23d instant, in favor of the passage of said bill.

The views of that officer as herein expressed are concurred in by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. C. UPSON,
Of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1882.

SIR: In returning to you the communication of the Hon. C. Upson, of February 20, instant, with copy of House bill 4131, appropriating \$5,000 for road about Fort Bliss, I have the honor to report:

Fort Bliss, Texas, is near the town of Franklin, one and a half miles distant. The present road passes over low gravel hills and is in some places very steep. With the expenditure of \$5,000 the location of the road and its grades could be greatly improved. This new road would lie almost entirely outside the present reservation. There can be no doubt that it would be advantageous to the service of the post to have this road improved.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Hon. R. T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. UPSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred bill H. R. No. 4131, to open and construct approaches to Fort Bliss, Texas, respectfully report that your committee deem the subject-matter of the bill as properly belonging to the Committee on Appropriations, and therefore ask to be discharged from further consideration thereof, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EL PASO, TEX., February 16, 1882.

To Hon. COLUMBUS UPSON, and the Texas Delegation in the Congress of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to request that you urge the passage of the bill through Congress appropriating the sum of five thousand dollars for the construction of an approach to Fort Bliss from the public square of El Paso City, Tex. The lands between said points are the foot-hills of the Organ Mountains, very high, abrupt, and cut up by deep arroyos and gullies, and at present impassable for wagons loaded. There is no outlet except through Fort Bliss to the north or northwest, which makes

Fort Bliss not only isolated but to a considerable extent inaccessible. We hope you will urge this necessary measure with energy.

With great respect, your most obedient servants,

JOSEPH MAGOFFIN, *Mayor.*

A. BLACKER,

Representative 75th District, Legislature.

C. R. MOREHEAD,

President State National Bank.

W. H. AUSTIN,

Cashier State National Bank.

BEN. SCHUSTER, *Alderman 2d Ward.*

J. P. HOGUE.

T. H. CONKLIN, *Real Estate Broker.*

NOYES RAND, *Cotton Addition to El Paso.*

WILLIAM S. HILLS,

Agent Campbell Addition.

JOS. WILKIN TAYS, *Episcopal Minister.*

EMERSON & BERRIEN, *Wholesale Furniture.*

J. F. HARRISON.

WM. P. HOOPER & CO., *by POTTER.*

A. R. LENDNER & CO., *Mining Experts.*

G. N. MARSHALL, *Assayer.*

W. T. ALLEN, *Contractor and Builder.*

J. W. ANGUS, *Builder.*

J. H. BALL.

NEWMAN & SHANNON.

J. D. OCHOA, *Merchant.*

S. SCHUTZ & BROS., *Merchants.*

J. W. ZALLARS, *Cashier First National Bank.*

G. F. MANNING, *M. D.*

A. NICCOLLS, *Druggist.*

BENEKE & PIERCE, *Wholesale Hardware.*

FLOOD & BAILEY.

M. WILLIAMSON, *Merchant.*

A. L. FONTIN, *M. D.*

GEO. W. THOMAS, *Wholesale Liquors.*

I. HAAS, *Grocer.*

M. W. CARRICO, *El Paso Times.*

J. R. CUSSIC, *Real Estate and Mining Broker.*

J. A. BUCKLER, *City Attorney.*

STATE OF TEXAS,

County of El Paso :

I, J. A. Buckler, notary public, certify that the foregoing petition and signatures are genuine.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 22d day of February, A. D. 1882.

[SEAL.]

J. A. BUCKLER,

Notary Public.

195 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 17, 1882.

DEAR SIR: There is a bill before the Appropriation Committee giving \$5,000 toward the construction of a wagon road between El Paso and Fort Bliss. This bill is an important one, and the appropriation should be granted, as this wagon road is the only means of communication between Fort Bliss and the different railroads centering at El Paso.

I have written General Le Fevre upon this subject and have sent him a letter giving the facts in this case and covering a diagram of the line, and you may get from him any information you may desire. I hope you will look into this matter and do all you can to favor the appropriation for this purpose. Please speak to Messrs. Ellis of Louisiana, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and Robeson, of New Jersey, upon the subject, and oblige,

Very truly yours,

G. M. DODGE.

Hon. J. H. KETCHAM,

United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in connection with my letter of the 25th ultimo relative to House bill 4131, proposing the opening and construction of approaches to Fort Bliss, Texas, a map of the locality of said fort, showing the proposed approaches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. C. UPSON,
Of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 12, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, asking my opinion as to the propriety of maintaining the Signal Service establishment entirely from appropriations to be made in the sundry civil bill, and affirmatively providing that no moneys appropriated in the Army appropriation bill shall be expended in its support, and requesting also to be advised in what amount the appropriations for the support of the Army can be reduced, in the event of such action by Congress, and from what branches of the appropriations in the Army bill the reductions can be made.

In reply, I beg to inclose to you a copy of a letter addressed by me on the 20th of February ultimo, to the Hon. S. B. Maxey, of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, in which this general subject is discussed somewhat at length.

It is my opinion that the Weather Bureau should be wholly separated from the Army, and that this could be accomplished by the simple process of a legislative enactment so directing, with an appropriation equal to the present actual expenses of the service.

The enlisted men are now compensated under several heads—current pay, pay on discharge, rations, commutation of rations, commutation of fuel, commutation of quarters, medicines, and clothing; all of which could more easily be paid in one item as salary.

The persons in the service other than enlisted men who have special knowledge of Weather Bureau work, are, I understand, only eight in number, of whom Prof. Cleveland Abbe is the chief. All other officers are merely administrative. Such of them as belong to the military service could, I think, be easily replaced by civilians within a limited period. I have learned, since my letter of 20th February last was written, that the actual force is much larger than I then supposed. I have procured returns which show that on the first of April last there were maintained under the Chief Signal Officer: 6 officers of the Signal Corps; 16 officers detailed from the Army; 491 enlisted men of the Signal Service; 57 enlisted men detached from the Army; 388 civilians in various capacities, making, with the Chief Signal Officer, 959 persons.

If, however, the "Signal Service is to be maintained as now constituted," in the reiterated words of the annual appropriation bills, I think it important that the appropriations for its support should be distinct, so that the bureau would have an interest in counting the cost of its widely-varied enterprises, ranging from Arctic expeditions to observations on the ravages of locusts, all of which may be useful to the public, but are certainly not military. In my opinion an element of responsibility and accountability would thus be introduced which would reduce the expenses of the service by a considerable amount.

I have recently learned that an extraordinary blunder, or series of blunders, was committed by the clerk in my office who compiled the consolidated table printed in H. R. document 128, present session, which was made up of many fragmentary reports from various bureaus. In some cases, after giving various items, he added a separate general item, which was, in fact, a footing of certain previous items already inserted. These errors have been corrected in a communication which I addressed to the Speaker of the House, and which was, on yesterday, ordered to be printed.

In response to your request I inclose an estimate in the usual form for so much of the expenses of the service as are now paid out of Army appropriations, based on the expenditures out of those funds for the year 1881. This estimate amounts to \$597,129.96, and would be required in addition to the special appropriations asked by the Chief Signal Officer for the next fiscal year, aggregating \$544,500, the items of which may be found on pages 69, 181, and 182 of estimates for the next fiscal year, these together making estimates for the Signal Service in all its branches, as now conducted, of \$1,141,629.16.

In answer to your inquiry as to the extent to which the regular appropriation for the support of the Army could be reduced, in the event of the action by Congress

suggested in your letter, I have the honor to state that the reductions would be as follows:

Pay, &c., of the Army	\$236,500 00
Subsistence of the Army	142,000 00
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department	55,600 00
Incidental expenses	20,150 00
Barracks and quarters	80,879 96
Army transportation	57,000 00
Medical and hospital department	5,000 00

Total 597,129 96

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883,
by the War Department.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.
SIGNAL SERVICE.		
PAY, ETC., OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.		
Pay of officers of the Army on duty with the Signal Corps	\$56,000 00	.....
Mileage to officers of the Army on duty with the Signal Corps	6,500 00	.....
Commutation of quarters to officers of the Army on duty with the Signal Corps at places where there are no public quarters	5,000 00	.....
Current pay of enlisted men	143,000 00	.....
Pay to enlisted men on discharge	26,000 00	.....
		\$236,500 00
SUBSISTENCE OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.		
Commutation of rations to enlisted men of the Signal Corps, and to enlisted men of regiments as repairmen of military telegraphs on frontiers	135,500 00	.....
Rations for enlisted men at Fort Meyer, Va., and for civil employes at Washington, D. C.	6,500 00	.....
		142,000 00
REGULAR SUPPLIES, SIGNAL CORPS.		
Commutation of fuel to enlisted men of the Signal Corps	43,000 00	.....
Fuel for office of Chief Signal Officer, and for the buildings at Fort Myer, Va.	2,500 00	.....
Forage in kind for horses of mounted men of the Signal Corps, including bedding for the animals and straw for soldiers' bedding	8,800 00	.....
Gas and miscellaneous supplies	1,300 00	.....
		55,600 00
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, SIGNAL CORPS.		
Extra-duty pay to enlisted men of the Signal Corps, advertising, and contingencies		20,150 00
BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, SIGNAL CORPS.		
Commutation of quarters to enlisted men of the Signal Service	76,500 00	.....
Rent of office of the Chief Signal Officer	2,379 96	.....
Materials and services for repair of buildings at Fort Myer, Va.	2,000 00	.....
		80,879 96
TRANSPORTATION OF THE SIGNAL CORPS AND ITS SUPPLIES.		
Transportation of officers, men, and materials for the Signal Service		57,000 00
And the amounts due for all transportation rendered for the Signal Service over the Pacific Railways named in paragraph 5 of the act of March 3, 1879, chapter 183 (supplement to the Revised Statutes, volume 1, page 465), shall be credited to said companies as therein prescribed.		
MEDICAL ATTENDANCES, AND MEDICINESIGNAL CORPS.		
Medical attendance, medicines, and hospital supplies for officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps		5,000 00
Total		597,129 96

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, April 27, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. HISCOCK: I wish particularly to call your attention to the sum Captain Clapp informs me will probably be allowed for Arctic service. The main portion of this service was directed by act of Congress as a co-operating part of an international work. At the instance of the Secretary of War, I estimated separately for the expeditions for Arctic service, deducting so much of it from the \$375,000 of last year as would come out of it, otherwise basing the amount upon the present year's cost of these expenditures. The Secretary, probably from an expression of my own "that we could hire a ship this year much cheaper than last," cut the estimate down to \$20,000. I have since learned that I was mistaken, and that it will cost the full \$20,000 for the hire of one ship—the one to Lady Franklin Bay.

A few days afterward a letter was received from Lieutenant Greely, the officer in command at that place, with a statement that at least \$30,000 would be needed for his expedition alone, and requisitions received at the same time confirmed it. New estimates were at once sent to Congress, through the President, with these new facts. Now, if these new facts are not considered it will be necessary to put back into the main estimates the \$25,000 cut out on account of these items, being made separately, else there will be a deficiency next year. You will notice I state in my original estimate, in the book of estimates of this year, that "the estimates are already cut down to their least possible limit."

I trust this matter will receive favorable action, that is, give the Arctic service the full sum asked for, else restore the \$25,000 that was deducted on account of making the Arctic item separate from the item of \$375,000 for the report of storms for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen., Chief Signal Officer U. S. A.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, April 13, 1882.

DEAR SIR: Being unable to appear before your committee to-morrow, as requested, I have the honor to submit the following regarding items for the Signal Service, appearing on pages 181-182, book of estimates. Under the heading "Observation and report of storms" should be included the item for cotton-belt observations and reports (\$7,000) making the total amount \$357,000. This sum will, I think, by prudent management, enable me to get through the year; but it must be borne in mind that the work of this bureau is constantly increasing, and that with increase of work goes increased expense. The buildings now occupied by this service are entirely inadequate, the offices and divisions are scattered, and, worse than all, the valuable records of the past ten years are in constant danger of destruction by fire. It is absolutely necessary that a suitable building for the office should be had. It is thought that one can be obtained having the requisite capacity, and fireproof, at a rental of \$10,000 yearly, and I ask that this amount be expended from the amount given for observation and report of storms.

CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR OF MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINES.

The items appearing under several heads might, I venture to suggest, be merged under the one head, and opposite the several paragraphs would then appear the specific sum appropriated for them, the aggregate amount being \$122,000. To this I desire added a clause as follows: "And the receipts for commercial messages on all military telegraph lines may be used for the maintenance of said lines."

The several amounts named in the Book of Estimates as required are as small as it has been possible to make them, several of the proposed lines being difficult and expensive to build.

The sums named for "observation and exploration in Arctic seas" are not as large as will be required. I find that the charter-money of a steam-whaler from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Lady Franklin Bay will not be less than \$20,000, and that the stores of all kinds required to be sent, with their transportation to St. John's, will cost \$13,000. The charter of a vessel to go from San Francisco to Point Barrow, Alaska, and the transportation and purchase of the necessary supplies, will cost \$10,000, making \$43,000 in all as necessary for the prosecution of the work and the safety of the officers

and men engaged therein. The importance of this work, which is international in its character, and which it is confidently expected will be of the greatest value to our own country and to the civilized world, in determining by means of continued simultaneous observations the causes which operate to determine the weather of the northern hemisphere, cannot be overrated. The men who, deprived of all the comforts of life, are braving the dangers and discomforts of a polar climate for the good of mankind are deserving of generous support. I ask that the amount appropriated may be increased as herein indicated.

As I am confined to my room by reason of sickness, I send this letter by Captain Clapp, of the Signal Service, who can furnish any information on these subjects which your committee may require.

I remain, very truly, yours,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Subcommittee Sundry Civil Bill.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1882.

MY DEAR COLONEL STEVENS: Permit me to call your attention to the request that a clause be added to the appropriation for observation and report of storms permitting \$10,000 thereof to be used and paid as rent for a suitable building in Washington as a fire-proof office. The reasons for this are fully set forth in General Hazen's letter to the chairman of the committee. I understand this to have been agreed to, but on reflection do not think note was made of it when the section was passed.

Please see that it is not overlooked, as it is of the highest importance.

Ever truly yours,

W. H. CLAPP,
Acting Signal Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1882.

DEAR SIR: In the absence of General Hazen, I send you herewith statement showing receipts over military telegraph lines during first and second quarters current fiscal year. The returns are rendered to the Secretary of War quarterly, and those for third quarter are not yet received.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. CLAPP,

Captain, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Committee on Appropriations.

Receipts on account of divisions of United States military telegraph from July 1 to December 31, 1880.

Divisions.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Bismarck, Dak., telegraph.....	\$1,894 83	\$1,885 11	\$1,606 34	\$1,510 08	\$1,204 51	\$1,298 67	\$9,499 54
Texas United States military telegraph	1,655 19	1,750 06	1,816 72	1,969 47	1,665 54	1,908 18	11,065 16
Washington and Idaho telegraph	363 27	388 80	325 43	279 36	311 79	226 04	1,894 69
California and Arizona telegraph	840 52	858 97	1,144 25	1,042 27	897 22	1,040 33	5,823 56
Uncompahgre, Colo., telegraph				*21 57	46 91	35 14	103 62
Fort Klamath and Ashland telegraph						*5 29	5 29
Coast military telegraph.....	71 61	139 90	103 43	91 09	81 43	108 29	595 75
Grand totals.....	4,825 42	5,022 84	4,996 17	4,913 84	4,607 40	4,621 94	28,987 61

* First receipts after construction of line.

JAS. W. POWELL,
Captain Sixth Infantry.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, May 2, 1882.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 29th April, calling for a list of expenditures for the Signal Service, and appropriations from which paid, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement of such expenditures for the years 1875 to 1881, inclusive. As all these payments are made by the various bureaus of the War Department, and no record of them kept at this office, it has been necessary to obtain the information from the departments where the payments were made.

This statement is the same as made to Congress by the honorable Secretary of War on April 3, 1882, except in the expenses of this service borne by the Quartermaster's Department, in which report the honorable Secretary included each year certain expenditures which were again entered as part of the aggregates under each head.

In this way the sums given are in excess of the amounts paid, as follows: 1875, \$114,549.67; 1876, \$107,430.80; 1877, \$106,839.05; 1878, \$117,765.71; 1879, \$113,787.96; 1880, \$114,335.05; 1881, \$121,863.25; or a total for seven years of \$796,574.49.

The expense borne by the appropriation for medical supplies, &c., is evidently estimated, and no doubt correctly.

Ever truly yours,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Signal Officer.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, *Chairman, &c.*

Statement showing the amounts paid from appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department on account of the Signal Service during the calendar years 1875 to 1881, inclusive.

62

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
Purchase of fuel for office of Chief Signal Officer.....	\$1,194 47	\$894 65	\$597 21	\$596 01	\$900 04	\$424 72	\$512 35	\$5,119 45
Purchase of fuel for Fort Whipple (now Myer), Va.....	3,337 51	1,819 30	2,031 78	1,575 06	620 08	3,122 94	1,866 08	14,372 75
Purchase of forage and straw for Fort Whipple and Washington, D. C.....	5,793 85	4,351 28	3,463 91	3,311 47	3,561 69	6,431 18	8,718 39	35,631 77
Gas for office of Chief Signal Officer.....	720 00	720 00	720 00	720 00	720 00	720 00	720 00	5,040 00
Miscellaneous purchases for Fort Whipple.....	2,689 35	477 33	233 75	586 85	346 75	602 43	531 00	5,467 46
Commutation of fuel paid enlisted men of Signal Service from January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1881.....	42,505 05	39,592 64	39,148 92	43,911 11	40,100 00	40,527 26	42,270 66	288,055 64
Repair of scales at Fort Whipple.....	145 00	178 80	104 25	.....	.....	304 50	531 25	1,263 80
Total expenditure under appropriation, regular supplies.....	56,385 23	48,024 00	46,299 82	50,700 50	46,248 56	52,133 03	55,149 73	354,950 87
Per diem paid enlisted men of the Signal Service from January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1881.....	40,830 93	40,811 95	37,079 40	34,494 50	15,768 00	19,618 20	19,059 60	207,663 08
Miscellaneous purchases for Fort Whipple.....	209 20	328 00	154 33	33 50	23 45	.....	20 44	768 92
Total expenditure under appropriation, incidental expenses.....	41,040 13	41,139 95	37,233 73	34,528 00	15,791 45	19,618 20	19,080 04	208,432 00
Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses at Fort Whipple.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100 00	.....	.....	.....	2,100 00
Repair of barracks and quarters at Fort Whipple (purchases).....	2,743 20	425 76	754 69	2,995 84	961 21	1,522 94	1,987 00	11,390 64
Repair of barracks and quarters at Fort Whipple (services).....	4,532 05	999 60	493 75	4,312 97	135 00	486 60	9 00	10,968 97
Commutation of quarters for officers of Signal Service from January, 1875, to June 30, 1878*.....	4,461 60	4,716 00	5,189 20	2,883 60	.....	.....	.....	17,250 40
Rent of Signal Office from January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1881.....	2,480 00	2,480 00	2,480 00	2,430 00	2,379 96	2,379 96	2,379 96	17,009 88
Commutation of quarters paid enlisted men of Signal Service from January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1881.....	65,103 02	60,642 16	60,020 93	68,544 00	71,308 00	71,380 00	76,443 80	473,441 91
Total expenditures under appropriation, barracks and quarters.....	79,319 87	69,263 52	68,938 57	81,166 41	74,784 17	75,769 50	80,819 76	530,061 80
Means of transportation at Fort Whipple (purchases).....	3,149 14	133 53	417 86	20 00	25 00	2,538 81	3,194 35	9,478 69
Means of transportation at Fort Whipple (services).....	1,626 41	.....	176 10	.....	87 00	855 82	184 85	3,130 18
Transportation of officers and men of Signal Service.....	7,810 76	8,160 83	7,465 12	11,517 15	9,454 47	10,064 60	8,875 01	63,347 94
Transportation of material for Signal Service.....	9,763 45	10,201 07	9,331 41	30,504 18	18,568 08	32,000 00	45,000 00	155,458 19
Total expenditure under appropriation, Army transportation.....	22,549 76	18,495 43	17,390 49	42,131 33	28,134 55	45,459 23	57,254 21	231,415 00
Repair of hospital at Fort Whipple (purchases).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 98	236 50	264 48
Repair of hospital at Fort Whipple (services).....	779 79	1,615 18	34 25	.....	1,263 27	270 02	.....	3,662 51
Total expenditure under appropriation, hospitals.....	779 79	1,615 18	34 25	.....	1,263 27	298 00	236 50	4,226 99

SIGNAL SERVICE.

RECAPITULATION.

Regular supplies.....	56,885 23	48,034 00	46,290 82	50,730 50	46,248 56	52,133 03	55,149 73	354,950 87
Incidental expenses.....	41,050 13	41,139 95	87,233 73	34,528 00	15,791 95	19,618 20	19,080 04	208,432 00
Cavalry and artillery horses.....				2,100 00				2,100 00
Barracks and quarters.....	79,319 87	69,263 52	68,938 57	81,166 41	74,784 17	75,769 50	80,819 76	530,061 80
Army transportation.....	22,549 76	18,495 43	17,390 49	42,131 33	28,134 55	45,459 23	57,254 21	231,415 00
Hospitals.....	779 79	1,615 18	34 25		1,263 27	298 00	236 50	4,226 99
Total.....	200,074 78	178,548 08	169,896 86	210,626 24	166,222 50	193,277 96	212,540 24	1,331,186 66

* The authority for the Quartermaster's Department to commute for officers' quarters expired June 30, 1878, when the Pay Department began payment therefor.

† This does not include transportation over the Pacific Railroads, the accounts of which are settled at the Treasury.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War, referring to the indorsement of March 3, 1882.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March 7, 1882.*

A true copy.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., in charge.

W. H. CLAPP,
Captain, 16th Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

Expenses borne by the military establishment during the calendar years January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1881.

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SIGNAL SERVICE.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Grand total.
PAY DEPARTMENT.								
Amount paid officers on duty with Signal Corps	\$34,197 65	\$38,400 73	\$38,172 99	\$38,041 43	\$43,080 65	\$45,482 84	\$55,417 12	\$292,793 41
Mileage for officers on duty with Signal Corps	3,100 58	4,522 61	3,244 91	7,205 30	8,512 56	7,715 27	6,442 45	40,743 68
Commutation of quarters for officers on duty with Signal Corps			See below	1,795 33	4,471 74	4,843 40	4,932 07	16,042 54
Current pay of enlisted men	71,033 59	75,124 04	72,245 14	81,803 71	123,321 56	120,597 12	142,238 95	686,364 11
Amount paid enlisted men on discharge	19,129 84	23,809 04	28,197 95	34,767 94	25,087 98	28,295 55	25,741 83	185,030 13
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.								
Value of rations to enlisted men at Fort Myer	5,600 80	5,653 80	4,330 40	5,783 40	4,660 20	5,247 60	4,923 40	36,199 60
Value of rations to civil employés at Washington	887 80	878 40	877 40	863 80	1,404 60	1,637 60	850 40	7,400 00
Value of rations to civil employés on Mount Whitney expedition, California							18 40	18 40
Value of extra issues at Fort Myer	57 21	69 58	59 22	74 78	61 18	56 94	91 61	470 52
Advertising, extra duty, and contingencies at Fort Myer	34 54	72 30	23 35	50 05	96 50	125 71	96 39	498 84
Commutation of rations to enlisted men at Fort Myer	7 00	80 00	62 75	40 00	69 50	44 50	47 50	351 25
Commutation of rations to enlisted men	115,459 35	108,410 99	102,345 00	107,847 90	119,728 95	121,820 65	131,341 65	806,954 49
Commutation of rations to enlisted men of regiments as repairmen of United States military telegraphs on frontiers	600 00	900 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	3,000 00	4,000 00	13,200 00
SURGEON-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.								
Medical attendance and medicines to officers and enlisted men	3,268 87	2,405 85	2,387 89	3,686 83	4,668 88	4,295 76	3,211 95	23,926 03
Medical and hospital supplies to Fort Myer	834 72	800 39	658 53	554 28	516 23	1,690 40	950 48	6,005 03
Medicines furnished to officers and enlisted men	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00
Expended by Quartermaster's Department, as per abstract herewith	200,074 78	178,548 08	169,896 86	210,626 24	166,222 50	193,277 96	212,540 24	1,331,186 66
Total	455,286 73	438,675 81	424,702 39	495,640 99	504,903 03	539,131 30	593,844 44	3,452,184 69

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, April 28, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information a statement showing the various grades of officers and enlisted men of the Signal Service, with the amounts they receive. I also inclose a statement showing as nearly as possible the expenditures made and to be made from the appropriation for the observation and report of storms for the current fiscal year. This will be varied, if at all, by emergencies of the service which cannot now be foreseen.

During the current year it has been necessary to buy instruments more liberally than usual, especially in view of the Arctic work undertaken, and to incur expenses in various ways, some of which it is expected to curtail during the ensuing year. I had hoped, should Congress appropriate the money required to continue the Arctic work, to so economize as to bring the cost of the service under the head "Observation and report of storms" within \$350,000, the amount requested. To do this will require strict economy, and that it will not become necessary to divert any part of that sum for Arctic work.

The items of increased expenditure expected for next year will embrace an extension and perfection of the system of cotton-belt reports, for which a small appropriation was requested. A proposed system of frost warnings for the benefit of tobacco-growers, and the natural growth and extension of the service which goes on constantly. There will be increased telegraphic service in the cotton and tobacco districts, and in the aggregate considerable expense will be incurred in the collection of information and in the distribution of reports and frost warnings to localities interested. Aside from the money required for the extension and operation of military telegraph lines, I shall be unable to carry on this work efficiently and in compliance with the demands of the great business interests of the country with a less sum than estimated for originally, viz: Observation and report of storms, \$350,000; cotton-belt work, \$7,000; Arctic work, \$30,000. Making \$387,000 in all, or if the \$25,000 is restored to the \$350,000 it would probably answer.

Your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Bvt. Major-General, Chief Signal Officer.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Committee on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. HISCOCK: I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of the civilian employes of this bureau, showing occupation, compensation, and numbers in each class.

Very truly, yours,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen'l, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
 House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

Civilians employed in the Signal Service, United States Army.

Occupation.	Number employed.	Pay—		Total monthly expenditure.
		Per day.	Per month.	
Professor	1		\$375 00	\$375 00
Computers	3		125 00	375 00
Fourth-class clerks	2		150 00	300 00
First-class clerks	1		100 00	100 00
Clerks	1		85 00	85 00
Do.	2		75 00	150 00
Do.	1		70 00	70 00
Do.	1		60 00	60 00
Do.	4		50 00	200 00
Do.	1		45 00	45 00
Do.	1		40 00	40 00

Civilians employed in the Signal Service, United States Army—Continued.

Occupation.	Number employed.	Pay—		Total monthly expenditure.
		Per day.	Per month.	
Messengers.....	4		\$50 00	\$200 00
Do.....	1		45 00	45 00
Do.....	6		40 00	240 00
Do.....	1		35 00	35 00
Do.....	7		30 00	210 00
Do.....	4		25 00	100 00
Do.....	4		20 00	80 00
Do.....	3		15 00	45 00
Do.....	1		10 00	10 00
Do.....	10	\$0 40		124 00
Do.....	1	35		10 85
Carpenters.....	2		50 00	100 00
Laborers.....	1		40 00	40 00
Do.....	4		35 00	140 00
Do.....	1		30 00	30 00
Operators.....	1		100 00	100 00
Do.....	1		70 00	70 00
Do.....	7		60 00	420 00
Do.....	14		50 00	700 00
Do.....	3		45 00	135 00
Do.....	23		40 00	920 00
Do.....	10		35 00	350 00
Do.....	10		30 00	300 00
Do.....	12		25 00	300 00
Do.....	8		20 00	160 00
Do.....	1	2 00		62 00
Do.....	1	1 00		31 00
Do.....	1		51 00	51 00
Do.....	1			16 32
Do.....	1		8 60	8 00
Do.....	1	8 00		93 00
Do.....	1	25		7 75
Do.....	1		39 00	39 00
Do.....	1		32 50	32 50
Do.....	2		10 00	20 00
Do.....	1		5 00	5 00
Do.....	1		4 50	4 50
Do.....	2		12 50	25 00
Repairmen.....	2		60 00	120 00
Do.....	11	35		119 35
Line constructor.....	1		60 00	60 00
Janitors.....	1		20 00	20 00
Do.....	1		8 00	8 00
Do.....	12		5 00	60 00
Do.....	19		4 00	76 00
Do.....	3		3 50	10 50
Do.....	17		3 00	51 00
Do.....	1		2 50	2 50
Displaymen.....	61	25		472 75
Do.....	2	25	30 00	75 50
Do.....	1		50 00	50 00
Displayman and operator.....	1	25	25 00	32 75
River observers.....	24	50		372 00
Observers.....	1		5 00	5 00
Do.....	6		50 00	300 00
Sunset observers.....	2	25		15 50
Mail carriers.....	1		10 00	10 00
Do.....	1		6 00	6 00
Do.....	1		3 00	3 00
Do.....	2		4 00	8 00
Printers.....	4		50 00	200 00
Assistants.....	1		75 00	75 00
Do.....	1		40 00	40 00
Do.....	1	75		23 25
Total.....	350			9, 276 02

NOTE.—On account of the closing of 38 display stations on the lakes during the winter, from December 15 to March 15, a monthly saving of \$1,234.50 in telegraph services, and \$294.50 for services of displaymen, is effected; a total monthly reduction of \$1,529.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1882.

Total annual expenditure, \$111,312.24.

W. B. HAZEN,
Chief Signal Officer.

Table showing the different grades of officers and enlisted men in the Signal Corps, United States Army, the number in each grade, the amount of pay allowed to each grade for one month; and the aggregate for one year.

Number.	Grades.	Pay proper.	Commutation.			Total per month.	Aggregate per annum.	Remarks.
			Quarters.	Fuel.	Subsistence.			
1	Brigadier-general.....	\$458 33	\$60 00	-----	-----	\$518 33	\$6,219 96	
6	Second lieutenants.....	750 00	144 00	-----	-----	894 00	10,728 00	
150	Sergeants (84).....	2,856 00	840 00	\$672 00	\$1,890 00	6,258 00	75,096 00	
	Sergeants (31).....	1,054 00	651 00	279 00	930 00	2,914 00	34,968 00	
	Sergeants (22).....	748 00	440 00	*154 00	495 00	1,837 00	22,044 00	
	Sergeants (8).....	272 00	-----	-----	240 00	512 00	6,144 00	On duty with the expeditions to Lady Franklin Bay and Point Barrow, Alaska, and are furnished quarters and fuel in kind.
	Sergeants (5).....	170 00	-----	-----	-----	170 00	2,040 00	On duty at Fort Myer, Va., and are furnished quarters and fuel and subsistence in kind.
30	Corporals (15).....	300 00	150 00	120 00	337 50	907 50	10,890 00	
	Corporals (11).....	220 00	231 00	99 00	330 00	880 00	10,560 00	
	Corporals (2).....	40 00	40 00	*14 00	45 00	139 00	1,668 00	
	Corporals (2).....	40 00	-----	-----	-----	40 00	480 00	On duty at Fort Myer, Va., and are furnished quarters, fuel, and subsistence in kind.
320	Privates (129).....	1,677 00	1,290 00	1,032 00	2,902 50	6,901 50	82,818 00	
	Privates (108).....	1,404 00	2,268 00	972 00	3,240 00	7,884 00	94,608 00	
	Privates (18).....	234 00	360 00	*126 00	405 00	1,125 00	13,500 00	
	Privates (65).....	845 00	-----	-----	-----	845 00	10,140 00	On duty at Fort Myer, Va., and are furnished quarters, fuel, and subsistence in kind.
7 officers; 500 enlisted.	Total	11,068 33	6,474 00	3,468 00	10,815 00	31,825 33	381,903 96	

*NOTE 1.—The commutation for fuel varies according to the money value of wood; the *average* allowance is given in this table. (Departments of California and Arizona.)

NOTE 2.—An average of 225 privates are first class, receiving an increase of pay proper (in excess of the above table) of four dollars per month; total to be added per month \$900, or \$10,800 per annum.

NOTE 3.—An allowance for clothing of \$3.26 per month is given each enlisted man (in excess of the above table); total to be added per month for this item \$1,630, or \$19,560 per annum.

NOTE 4.—In an enlistment of 5 years, each enlisted man receives (in excess of the above table) \$72 retained pay, provided he serves faithfully until the end of enlistment.

W. B. HAZEN,
Chief Signal Officer.

O. C. S. O., April 27, 1882.

Apportionment of appropriation "Observation and report of storms," fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Amount of appropriation	\$375,000
For manufacture, purchase, and repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments	10,000
For telegraphing reports	168,000
For expenses of storm signals:	
Cautionary observers	\$7,500
Glass and lanterns	5,000
Incidentals, cautionary stations	500
	13,000
For continuing the establishment and connections of stations at life-saving stations and light-houses	20,000
For hire, furniture, and expenses of offices maintained for public use in cities and ports receiving reports	67,000
For river observers and incidentals at river stations	4,000
For maps and bulletins to be displayed, and for general distribution	21,000
For books, stationery, &c	6,000
Lady Franklin Bay expedition	1,000
Point Barrow expedition	10,000
Mt. Whitney expedition	5,000
Civil roll:	
1 assistant	\$4,500
3 computers	4,600
26 clerks	21,720
4 mechanics	2,940
30 messengers, laborers, &c	12,180
	45,940
Incidentals, not otherwise provided for	4,060
	375,000

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1882.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, April 27, 1882.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to send you statement of buildings, &c., now used for the office of the signal bureau in this city.

If it should please your committee to appropriate, say \$20,000, for the purchase of a site for the erection of an office for this bureau (as sooner or later we must do), it would be cheaper in the end. There will be no room for the signal corps in the new War Department building.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1882.

Statement of the amount of rent paid for offices occupied by the Chief Signal Office out of Signal Service appropriation.

PER ANNUM.

1720 G street n. w., marine division office	\$180 00
1725 G street n. w., property division office	1,200 00
1732 G street n. w., fact and international bulletins	480 00
1732 G street n. w. (in rear of), machine shop	120 00
1741 G street n. w., examining office and Meteorological Division stations ..	720 00
1718 Pennsylvania avenue n. w., packing and distribution	636 00
1719 Pennsylvania avenue n. w. (in rear of), engine-room	25 00
1731 Pennsylvania avenue n. w., officer in charge of printing and study-room	420 00
2021 H street n. w., stables	600 00

Out of appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department.

PER ANNUM.

1719 G street n. w., Chief Signal Office.....	\$900 00
1721 G street n. w., Chief Signal Office.....	900 00
1719 Pennsylvania avenue n. w. } printing office	480 00
1721 Pennsylvania avenue n. w. }	
Total	6,661 00

These buildings are so scattered as to cause the business of this office to be greatly more expensive than if in a single convenient building; besides the buildings are so inflammable that the immense collection of records they contain, that have cost millions of dollars to collect, are now greatly endangered.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. HAZEN,
Chief Signal Officer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, April 15, 1882.

DEAR SIR: Touching the item under heading "Observation and Exploration in Arctic Sea," page 182, Book of Estimates, I have the honor to invite your attention to accompanying document No. 453, H. R., Forty-sixth Congress, second session, as containing the reasons which led to the work being commenced, and which render it most important that the work should be continued. The system of international observations then only proposed has become an actual fact, and is being carried out by the joint efforts of Russia, at the mouth of the Lena, and the islands of New Siberia.

Austria, at Nova Zembla.

Norway, at Bossekop in Finmark.

Sweden, at Spitzenberg.

Denmark, at Uppernavick, Greenland.

Germany, at Jan Mayen.

Canada and Great Britain, at Melville Island and Fort Simpson.

The United States, at Point Barrow and Lady Franklin Bay.

Some of these stations were occupied last year, and all will be during this year, so that by August 1, 1882, simultaneous tri-daily observations will be taken and recorded at each station.

It is hoped to maintain these for several years, and that the results will be in the highest degree important to meteorology, especially in our own country. The scheme has grown out of a convention of leading scientists held in Hamburg in 1879, and the subsequent Congress held in St. Petersburg in 1881.

By the act of Congress, May 1, 1880, and the action taken consequent thereon, this government is fairly committed to the further prosecution of this work. Its officers and men are at their stations, and engaged in it. Not only is it essential that the results of the past year be obtained and made available, but the men themselves must be provisioned, and furnished with whatever is necessary to their safety and continued efficiency.

A large part of the sum required for the purchase of supplies must be used for clothing and for articles of food. Under existing laws this will be sold to the officers and men for their personal use, and paid for by them, so that in the end the money will return to the Treasury.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Signal Office.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK.

MEMORANDUM.

Miles.

Proposed lines:	
Fort Totten, Dakota, to railroad	65
Fort Bidwell, California, to Fort Klamath, Oregon	125
Fort Elliott to new fort on Keetah Koway, Texas	80
Fort Clark to new fort at Del Rio, Texas	30
New fort, Guadeloupe Pass, Texas, to railroad	30

	Miles
Fort Colville to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory	105
Camp on White River, Colorado, to Rawlins, Wyoming Territory (railroad) ..	150
Fort Thornburg, Utah, to Green River, Wyoming Territory (railroad)	120
Fort Maginnis to Helena, Montana Territory	200
Total	905
For building and maintaining above lines, at \$75 per mile	\$67,875 00
For connecting headquarters Military Division of the Pacific at Fort Point San José, with Alcatraz and Angel Island, California	6,000 00
Total	73,875 00

It is intended to construct of the above lines as many miles as possible, after deducting from the appropriation of \$50,000 the amount required for operating the lines now in existence over and above the "line receipts" for fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Actually expended on vouchers for supplies, extra compensation, &c., in constructing, maintaining, and operating lines since July 1, 1881	\$28,413 65
Supplies and extra compensation ordered and not yet paid for	7,859 69
Bismarck, Ellis, Dakota, and Montana line (in place of "line receipts" to be turned into Treasury by direction of the honorable the Secretary of War, since about February 1, 1882	10,000 00
For construction of new lines* and for equipment, maintenance, and operation of lines now being operated for balance of fiscal year ending June 30, 1882	28,726 66
Total	75,000 00

* For completing lines from Fort Spokane to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, and from Fort Maginnis to camp, Poplar River, Montana, 270 miles.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of disasters occurring to vessels at the principal lake ports where cautionary signals are displayed, for the 4-year period prior to the complete establishment of the cautionary signal system on the great lakes, during the last year of which cautionary signal stations were first established, and the two 4-year periods subsequent thereto.

Number.	Cautionary signal stations.	First 4-year period.					Second 4-year period.					Third 4-year period.				
		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Total.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Total.
1	Alpena, Mich	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2	Buffalo, N. Y.	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	2	7	1	1	2	0	4
3	Chicago, Ill.	7	10	2	0	19	3	1	1	1	6	6	0	2	0	8
4	Cleveland, Ohio ..	2	3	2	5	12	1	0	3	1	5	2	0	1	0	3
5	Detroit, Mich	1	6	1	0	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	Duluth, Minn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Erie, Pa.	2	2	2	3	9	3	2	0	2	7	1	0	1	0	2
8	Escanaba, Mich ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
9	Grand Haven, Mich.	6	5	0	2	13	1	0	6	3	10	6	2	2	9	19
10	Marquette, Mich. ..	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
11	Milwaukee, Wis.	4	2	4	2	12	0	1	2	1	4	2	0	1	0	3
12	Oswego, N. Y.	2	0	1	5	8	2	3	1	0	6	1	2	0	2	5
13	Port Huron, Mich ..	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Sandusky, Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Toledo, Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	Grand totals	27	30	14	18	89	14	12	18	11	55	20	5	9	11	45

MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

The following United States Military Telegraph Lines are operated by the Signal Service. These lines are mostly located where meteorological observations are of the greatest importance, and the observers of the service, after making, send their tri daily reports over them. In addition to this, they are always at their posts in readi-

ness to transmit or receive military dispatches, and to transact such other business over the lines as the wants of the community may require.

Divisions.	Distance in each division in miles.	Total number of miles.
<i>Northwestern Division.</i>		
Bismarck to Assinaboine	981	
Helena to Summit	243	
Bismarck to Keogh via Sully and Deadwood	543	
Fort Buford to Poplar River	60	
	1,827	1,827
<i>Washington Territory Division.</i>		
Dayton to Summit	216	
Pomeroy to Lapwai	45	
	261	261
<i>Texas Division.</i>		
Denison to Brownsville	1,038	
Jacksboro' to Elliott	360	
Supply to Dodge City	90	
Concho to El Paso	457	
El Paso to Fort Selden	70	
	2,015	2,015
<i>Arizona Division.</i>		
Apache to Bowie	184	
Verde to Florence	261	
Camp Thomas to San Carlos	35	
Cummings to Lordsburg	118	
	598	598
<i>Sea-Coast.</i>		
Sandy Hook to Cape May	150	
Fog Horn to Chincoteague	60	
Norfolk to Smithville	353	
Block Island to Narragansett Pier	15	
	568	568
Gunnison to Uncompahgre, Colo.	90	90
Fort Lewis to Durango, Colo.	15	15
Fort Stanton, N. Mex., to Crocker Station, Ariz., and Santa Fé R. R.	90	90
		5,464

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, April 15, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith statements showing the disposition of the appropriation of \$75,000 for "construction, maintenance, and repair of military telegraph lines of current fiscal year." Also, similar memorandum showing work to be done during the next fiscal year. In explanation of the last, I will say that there seems to be urgent need of all the lines named, but the appropriation of \$50,000 asked will not suffice to build more than a part of them. On most of the railroad telegraph lines the receipts from commercial messages is by law allowed to be used in the repair and maintenance of those lines. I deem it of great importance that a clause should be added to the appropriation for this year, providing that this may be done on *all* the lines. This would make the practice uniform, would be a great convenience to the service, and would prevent loss.

I inclose also herewith a list of the existing military telegraph lines, showing their location and extent.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., Chief Signal Officer.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 9, 1881.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives a letter, dated the 2d instant, from Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer inclosing a copy of a letter dated July 5, 1881, from Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Acting Signal Officer and Assistant Office of Chief Signal Officer, commanding expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, in which he estimates that the sum of \$33,000 (\$13,000 of which should be immediately available) will be needed for the support of the expedition for the next fiscal year.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington City, December 2, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you herewith a copy of a letter received from Lieut. A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer and Assistant, O. C. S. O., commanding expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, under an act of Congress approved May 1, 1880, and assigned by General Orders No. 35, A. G. O., 1881, in which he estimates that the sum of \$33,000, \$13,000 of which should be immediately available, will be needed for the support of his expedition for the next fiscal year. As I entirely approve of the sum named, and believe it to be essential to the support of the expedition in those distant regions, and regard it as incumbent upon the government to make proper provision for the safety, support, and relief of that party by sending a vessel to them about the 1st of July next, I earnestly recommend that this paper be referred through the proper channels, recommended to the favorable action of Congress, and that the amount of \$25,000, estimated for in my annual estimates, be replaced by the amount named herein. As the expedition should sail not later than the 1st of July next, the importance of appropriating the \$13,000 of the sum required, to be available immediately upon the passage of the act, will, in view of the fact that the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year has been entirely expended, be too apparently necessary to require any extended recommendation. It will be observed that at the date of my former estimate the inclosed letter from Lieutenant Greely had not been received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,

Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Genl., Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 5, 1881.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY:

SIR: Referring to estimates for this work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, I have the honor to state that I do not think it would be prudent to ask for less than \$33,000, of which \$13,000 should be immediately available. The vessel should be engaged, the stores loaded, and everything ready for a start by or on July 1. An earlier date would be no benefit, but a later one might lose valuable opportunities. An experienced ice-master from an American port should go on the vessel another year to insure prompt, fair, and loyal efforts to reach Lady Franklin Bay.

I am, respectfully, yours,

A. W. GREELY,

1st Lieut., 5th Cavalry, A. S. O., and Assistant Comdg. L. F. Bay Expedition.

A true copy.

W. B. HAZEN,

Brig. & Bvt. Maj. Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 18, 1882.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request of the Committee on Appropriations at our interview of the 15th instant, I have drawn up a draft of an amendment to the pension appropriation bill, which I think covers the case. That is, if it be passed, no

pensioner who is an inmate of the Home without dependent relative can squander more than \$5 monthly of his pension, and if he have such relative he must send the pension to the relative, or all above \$5 monthly reverts to the Home.

I sincerely hope that something of the kind will become a law.

Very truly yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Appropriations Committee,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
OFFICE SECRETARY, NASSAU STREET,
New York City, May 8, 1882.

DEAR GENERAL: I return the amendments; I left them at General McClellan's house and he sent them back this morning, with the indorsement that they seem all right. I wrote you a few days since on the same subject. I think the taking of the pensions will create a stampede from the Homes and raise a howl; but at the same time it is just, and, if accompanied by legislation authorizing the admission of broken down non-pensioners disabled by age, would result for the best. Another point is this, the money accruing from the pensions ought to enable us to appoint treasurers at the branches who would give larger bonds, as seems to be required by the proposed amendments.

I agree with you that additional security ought not to be required of the acting treasurers, and I am not sure that this is the intention of the amendment. In any event it ought to be made clear.

Faithfully, yours,

Received May 9, 1882.

M. T. McMAHON.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 9, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I return with this the draft of amendments to the sundry civil bill, which you sent me on the 1st instant. The only members of the board of managers who could be reached in a short time are General McClellan and General McMahon. I inclose General McMahon's answer to my letter transmitting the amendments to him, and it seems from it that General McClellan approves them. I approve them also.

On page 49 is a clause requiring the treasurers of the Homes to give security for the payment and application of pensions and arrears to be paid to them under the bill. These treasurers have already given satisfactory security for the proper custody and disbursement of *all moneys* received by them for the Home, and this clause would, I fear, be construed to require additional bonds from the treasurers, who would find it difficult to procure them. Their bonds are now, for the treasurer of the Dayton Branch, \$50,000, and for those of the other three branches, \$25,000 each. I respectfully suggest that this requirement be omitted. I have drawn pencil marks over the lines which refer to this matter.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,

President Board Managers, N. H. D. V. S.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, H. R. U. S., Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 18, 1882.

SIR: In reply to letter of this date from Mr. Stevens, clerk to your committee, asking if the item on page 184, Book of Estimates, "forage for 38 public animals, &c., \$2,320.19," is not covered by the estimates for regular supplies for the Quartermaster's Department, I have the honor to state that the public animals indicated belong to the Quartermaster's Department, and I have ascertained, on inquiry at the Quartermaster-General's Office, that they are included in the number estimated for in the regular supplies for his department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,

Near Dayton, Ohio, May 29, 1882.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with telegraphic instructions from General M. T. McMahon, secretary board of managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, I have the honor to transmit herewith list of all pensioners of \$24 per month and upwards; also lists of inmates still in the home who have received \$1,000 and upwards of arrears, and amount now to their credit with home treasurer.

Very respectfully,

M. R. PATRICK,

Governor.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives,
Washington D. C.

Statement of pensioners at present inmates of this home who receive pensions at a monthly rate of \$24, or upward.

Name.	Regiment.	Number of certificate.	Rate.
Ahlens, Adolph.....	47th Ohio.....	39, 861	\$24 00
Allgower, Charles F.....	6th N. Y.....	69, 574	31 25
Barry, Thomas J.....	16th Mich.....	24, 034	25 00
Beach, Jonathan W.....	5th La.....	74, 822	72 00
Bowers, Michael.....	46th Pa.....	40, 844	24 00
Braley, Joshua.....	11th Ohio.....	20, 472	24 00
Buckley, John.....	15th U. S.....	49, 939	24 00
Bullock, Nelson.....	16th Mich.....	22, 234	24 00
Bunnell, William D.....	152d N. Y.....	80, 614	24 00
Burd, William.....	82d Pa.....	53, 377	24 00
Broderick, Patrick.....	4th N. H.....	112, 712	24 00
Burns, William.....	14th Ohio.....	78, 106	24 00
Brown, William B.....	17th Ohio.....	50, 524	24 00
Carmody, Charles H.....	44th U. S.....	73, 047	24 00
Campbell, William.....	69th Pa.....	19, 842	24 00
Cavanaugh, Robert.....	98th Ohio.....	141, 600	24 00
Carson, Abraham.....	42d Pa.....	17, 956	24 00
Cothrell, Andrew J.....	11th Ind Bat'y.....	90, 399	24 00
Connel, Michael.....	2d Pa. Art.....	43, 270	24 00
Crew, Michael.....	156th Ill.....	72, 800	24 00
Crowell, Silas.....	93d Ohio.....	60, 583	24 00
Croft, Samuel.....	2d Pa. Art.....	79, 294	24 00
Champeno, William.....	76th Pa.....	34, 108	24 00
Davis, James D.....	do.....	58, 704	24 00
Dempsey, Edward.....	4th Ky. Cav.....	20, 903	24 00
Dugan, Henry P.....	121st Pa.....	56, 967	24 00
Duschenna, Jacob.....	71st N. Y.....	44, 225	24 00
Dennerle, Lawrence.....	16th U. S.....	61, 226	24 00
Dillon, Robert.....	5th N. Y.....	16, 416	24 00
Elliott, Christopher.....	7th U. S. I.; 50th Ohio.....	144, 887	24 00
Feldcamp, Henry.....	107th Ohio.....	58, 251	24 00
Fidler, Joseph.....	2d U. S. Art.....	129, 455	24 00
Flory, Joseph.....	17th Pa.....	57, 356	24 00
Foster, Andrew J.....	51st Ind.....	73, 934	24 00
Fryburger, William W.....	1st Ind. Art.....	142, 905	25 00
Furlong, Patrick.....	7th Mich.....	27, 327	24 00
Farrell, John.....	15th N. Y.....	36, 354	24 00
Farrall, John.....	10th N. Y. Cav.....	43, 520	24 00
Fortens, Joseph.....	Navy.....	948	24 00
Gavin, William.....	1st Ky.....	72, 708	24 00
Gartland, Patrick.....	14th Mich.....	61, 597	24 00
Gingles, Andrew.....	116th Ill.....	206, 609	72 00
Gross, Theobald.....	30th Ill.....	9, 646	24 00
Hazemeyer, August.....	15th N. Y. Art.....	54, 594	24 00
Hamilton, Joseph.....	70th Ohio.....	15, 709	24 00
Hervey, Robert.....	82d Pa.....	22, 628	24 00
Highland, Hughes.....	18th Ill.....	106, 966	24 00
Hoover, John.....	2d Pa. Res.....	36, 216	24 00
Hunter, Neal.....	2d N. Y. Art.....	45, 673	24 00
Holderman, Jacob W.....	69th Ohio.....	17, 191	24 00
Harnett, James.....	9th N. Y. Art.....	130, 561	24 00
Jerger, Stephen.....	27th Ind.....	18, 076	24 00
Kelley, Albert J.....	87th Pa.....	45, 297	24 00
Kenney, David.....	16th U. S.....	66, 279	24 00
Kelley, John.....	14th N. Y. Art.....	41, 452	24 00
Kelly, Vincent P.....	108th N. Y.....	110, 910	24 00
Kennedy, Richard V.....	57th Pa.....	24, 201	24 00
Knapp, La Fayette.....	111th N. Y.....	70, 938	24 00

Statement of pensioners at present inmates of this home, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Regiment.	Number of certificate.	Rate.
Kline, John	8th N. Y. Cav.	64, 250	\$24 00
Leach, Mathew	50th Ill.	61, 877	24 00
Littlepage, William H.	3d Md.	21, 048	24 00
Lyons, George	104th N. Y.	111, 859	72 00
Lyons, Robert	176th N. Y.	67, 577	24 00
Loftus, Michael	10th Ohio	190, 463	24 00
Lawrence, Norman T.	130th Ind.	199, 937	24 00
Lloyd, John	124th Ohio	49, 873	24 00
Marshall, William L.	55th Pa.	107, 799	24 00
Mershimmer, George	109th Pa.	51, 746	24 00
Meikle, David	11th Mass.	18, 802	24 00
Miller, John	2d U. S. A.	65, 038	24 00
Minihen, Andrew	37th Mich.	46, 925	24 00
Miller, John	28th Ohio	71, 967	24 00
Moenninger, Charles	9th Ill.	12, 437	24 00
Mohr, Charles	15th N. J.	141, 192	24 00
Mullins, Patrick	2d Wis.	37, 067	24 00
Merkel, Mathew	7th Ohio	109, 263	50 00
McCay, Charles	11th Pa.	31, 113	24 00
McLeod, William	104th N. Y.	13, 973	24 00
McMahon, William	53d Ill.	64, 543	24 00
McMannus, Owen	24th N. Y.	12, 524	24 00
Nicholas, George J.	73d Pa.	40, 153	24 00
Nierrmann, Charles A.	6th Ohio Cav.	18, 792	24 00
O'Sullivan, Bartholomew	3d Mass. Art.	82, 753	24 00
Otto, Charles A.	155th Pa.	48, 206	24 00
O'Boyle, Michael	156th N. Y.	72, 961	24 00
O'Neil, William H.	19th Mass.	17, 138	24 00
Ochs, Henry G.	54th Pa.	38, 605	24 00
Patrick, Theodore J.	24th Wis.	35, 158	24 00
Phillips, Peter	5th Ohio Cav.	115, 229	24 00
Phillips, John	5th U. S. A.	48, 983	24 00
Pipes, Roberts	23d Ind.	41, 698	24 00
Powers, Nicholas	14th N. Y.	46, 075	24 00
Parker, John A.	5th Kans. Cav.	96, 708	24 00
Parria, George W.	12th Ohio	120, 504	24 00
Reynolds, John W.	49th Ohio	47, 790	24 00
Rice, Christian	87th Ind.	34, 754	24 00
Robinson, Enos P.	122d Pa.	39, 628	24 00
Remington, William	37th Iowa	167, 990	24 00
Roberts, John	67th N. Y.	39, 671	24 00
Randall, Olin	21st Ohio Batt'y.	157, 499	21 00
Roesch, Louis	15th Mo.	40, 415	24 00
Shields, John	6th U. S. Cav.	86, 543	24 00
Slaughter, William H.	17th Mich.	82, 353	24 00
Small, Edward G. W.	21st Pa.	55, 822	24 00
Solon, Richard	1st Mich. Cav.	44, 635	24 00
Stafford, John	104th Pa.	19, 570	24 00
Sutton, John D.	U. S. N.	1, 961	72 00
Sterk, Joseph H.	150th Ind.	159, 255	24 00
Sholes, Hiram	26th N. Y.	17, 624	24 00
Skinner, Henry	43d Ohio	208, 443	24 00
Tinkler, John	18th U. S.	39, 458	24 00
Thompson, William	1st Ky.	15, 082	24 00
Triguart, Peter	25th Ohio	71, 178	24 00
Thompson, Orson	9th N. Y. H. A.	46, 087	24 00
Talbot, Andrie	14th N. Y. H. A.	61, 954	24 00
Vecina, Octave	9th N. H.	49, 716	24 00
Warren, William P.	28th N. Y.	37, 335	24 00
Whitenight, Philip C.	2d Pa. Art'y	58, 542	24 00
Williams, Edward	Navy	None	24 00
Williams, Conrad	5th N. J.	38, 866	24 00
Grenling, Henry	6th N. Y. Cav.	66, 597	24 00

M. R. PATRICK,
Governor.

List of pensioners for whom there has been received arrearages of \$1,000 and upward under act of January 25, 1879, and who are at present inmates of the central branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, with showing of balances still in the treasury to their respective credits.

Date.	Name.	No. of certificate.	Regiment.	Amount received.	Amount paid.	Balance.
Oct. 10, 1879	George A. Guenther	125,599	24th Ill.	\$1,956 87	\$1,946 12	\$10 75
July 10, 1879	William Leahy	154,870	17th N. Y.	1,277 87	1,277 87	None.
Sept. 24, 1879	Johann Hoffman	144,275	108th Ohio ..	1,057 33	38 53	1,018 80
Nov. 15, 1880	Charles Fix	177,613	28th Ohio	1,685 60	1,685 60	None.
July 21, 1881	Michael Loftus	190,463	10th Ohio	2,472 40	1,057 31	1,415 09
July 30, 1881	Alex. Larson	192,694	35th Ohio	1,182 40	.....	1,398 46
Aug. 29, 1881	John E. Jones	193,968	5th Pa. Art.	1,146 40	607 71	538 69
July 16, 1881	Joseph Connolly	190,909	105th N. Y.	1,759 80	1,013 18	746 62
Jan. 13, 1882	James Boles	199,387	57th Ill.	1,859 20	374 65	1,484 55
May 11, 1882	James Cunningham	206,818	27th Ohio	1,671 27	1,671 27	None.
May 27, 1882	Henry Skinner	208,443	43d Ohio	3,526 20	.....	3,526 20
May 9, 1882	John P. McClellin	206,897	5th Ky.	1,212 00	129 85	1,082 15
Oct. 12, 1881	John Jeffcoats	195,897	63d Ind.	1,207 73	362 30	845 43
Dec. 29, 1871	John Casey	198,857	23d Ill.	1,167 80	1,130 58	37 22
Sept. 23, 1881	Mathias Mahon*	195,052	67th Ohio	1,156 40	1,156 40	None.
June 24, 1880	James L. Townsley	168,535	150th Ill.	1,095 27	1,095 27	None.
Apr. 23, 1881	Jeremiah Curtin	184,677	42d N. Y.	1,400 00	1,377 46	22 54
July 18, 1881	Edward K. Crebbin	192,014	9th Ind.	3,000 00	.....	3,189 49
Total .....		.....	.....	29,834 54	14,924 10	15,315 99

* Discharged April 20, 1882.

M. R. PATRICK,
Governor.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of the 13th instant, I have the honor to submit the following explanation regarding the increase in some of the estimates for "Buildings and grounds in and around Washington" (contained on pp. 143 and 149, Book of Estimates 1882-83) over and above the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882:

For improving grounds south of Executive Mansion..... \$15,000

This is an increase of \$5,000 over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year, and should the full amount asked be granted it is proposed to expend it as follows:

Seven thousand dollars of the amount will be used in graveling with fine (small) gravel the surface of the new roadways and walks recently laid out, and for laying out and completing projected walks as required by the plans prepared for the improvement of the grounds.

Three thousand dollars will be used in laying about 8,000 linear feet of small cobble-stone guttering on margins of roadways and walks, and for the construction of the necessary drain lodges (sewer-traps) and connections with sewers for the surface drainage of the roadways and walks.

The balance of \$5,000 will be expended in the purchase of material for and construction of necessary main and lateral drains; for the purchase and introduction of water-pipe for irrigation; for laying granite curbing to approaches of roadways, and for the purchase and planting of trees and shrubs.

For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery..... \$4,000

The present glazed structures in the nursery grounds consist of eight comparatively small greenhouses, which afford insufficient space for the proper winter growth of the present collection of plants. The increased area of improved grounds requiring plant decoration in summer renders the construction of additional houses a necessity, and should the increase of \$2,500 in this estimate, over the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year, be granted, it will be used in the construction of two additional greenhouses.

For manure, and hauling the same..... \$5,000

The increase in the area of the improved reservations in this city gives an increased area of lawn surface which requires to be dressed with a top coating of rich compost, and to meet this requirement the additional sum of \$1,000 over the sum appropriated for the present year is asked for.

For purchase and repair of seats..... \$1,000

The amount, \$500, which has been appropriated annually for several years past for

these purposes, is barely sufficient to repair and refasten the seats at present in the public grounds. A large number of these seats are nearly unserviceable and to replace them with new ones, and also to supply additional seats to such of the improved portions of the public grounds as do not at present possess a sufficient number, the additional amount of \$500 is asked.

For purchase and repair of tools \$2,000

The increase of \$1,500 is asked for in order that a much needed addition may be made to the smaller tools used on the public grounds, and also for the purchase of improved, and really necessary, appliances, such as horse lawn-movers, horse-rakes, and water-carts for watering roadways in summer, and for watering trees and shrubs in parks where water has not been introduced. At the present time manual labor is employed for some of these purposes as far as practicable, and the service is not, and cannot necessarily be, as thoroughly and economically performed as it would be were the improved facilities provided.

For care and construction and repair of fountains in the public grounds \$3,000

The increase in this estimate over the amount appropriated last year it is proposed to use in the enlargement of the fountain basin and coping of the fountain at the north front of the Executive Mansion, and in the necessary care and repair of other fountains in the public grounds.

For improving various reservations \$20,000

This is an increase of \$8,000 over the amount appropriated last year, and the entire amount requested can be profitably and economically expended as follows: in the purchase of material (such as gravel for roadways and walks, soil, sod, &c.) required in the necessary care of improved and partly improved parks for which no special appropriation is requested, such as: Judiciary Square, 19 acres; Franklin Square, 5 acres; Mount Vernon and Stanton squares, about 3 acres each; Lincoln Square, 6 acres (the entire walk surface of which needs regravelling); and in the further improvement of public spaces on prominent avenues, as for instance: Thomas Circle, at the intersection of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues and M street (which it is proposed to properly inclose with a low, ornamental, rough ashlar stone wall surmounted with a suitable coping; Iowa Circle; McPherson, Farragut, and Rawlins Squares (whose asphalt walks require resurfacing; and to improve certain unimproved public spaces on New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania avenues, around many of which handsome local improvements are being made by private enterprise.

For improvement and care of Smithsonian grounds \$10,000

These grounds embrace an area of 60 acres, about ten of which are contained in roadways and walks. With the increased amount asked for it is proposed to resurface all these roadways and walks with a heavy coating of fine gravel; to make extensive and necessary repairs to the gutters bordering the same, and to construct additional cobblestone guttering with drain lodges where required. The central portions of these grounds were originally drained by rubblestone drains, which have long since become choked up and are not now serviceable. It is proposed to replace these old drains with new main and lateral drains of terra cotta and tile pipe with suitable drain-lodges and sewer connections. It is also further proposed to complete the improvement of that portion of the grounds surrounding the new National Museum building as required by the plan prepared by the architects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL,

Colonel, United States Army, in charge.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 5, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of this date, in answer to the call of your committee for a written statement of what had been orally stated by Messrs. Holcomb, Dallas, and Donnelly of that office to your committee in regard to the workings of the General Land Office in their bearing on appropriations.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881.

SIR: I have received the letter of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of June 4, 1881, in which he states that, owing to a deficiency in the appropriation for salaries, fees, and commissions of registers and receivers for the current fiscal year (1881), the honorable Secretary of the Interior has directed that a *pro rata* distribution be made of the unexpended balance of the appropriation, based upon the receipts of the various offices for the quarter ending March 31, 1881. He states that the office at Independence, Kans., is a maximum office, and that an advance of \$600 was made to the receiver for 40 per cent. of his estimate of \$1,500. In addition to the public lands disposed of in this district, are included Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve lands, and the receiver has, under date of May 30, 1881, requested that he be permitted to transfer to his account as disbursing agent the sum of \$900 from the proceeds of the sale of said Indian lands, with a view of supplying the deficiency in the salaries, fees, and commissions of himself and the register. He bases his application upon a letter from the General Land Office, dated April 28, 1878. The Acting Commissioner refers to section 5 of the act of May 28, 1880 (Public Laws, page 143, chap. 107), providing that in the disposal of the Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve lands, the register and receiver shall be allowed the same fees and commissions as are allowed in the disposal of public lands, and the net proceeds of the sale of public lands, after deducting the expenses of such sales, shall be deposited, &c. He further states that all clerks in local land offices employed upon work connected with the disposal of Indian lands are paid from the proceeds of the sales of said lands, and that it has been the custom heretofore, where a deficiency existed in salaries, fees, and commissions, to supply it from the proceeds of the sales of Indian lands in districts where such lands are situated. He further states that there seems to be no authoritative decision from this office relative to this and the proceeds of the sales of other Indian lands, and submits the question for my decision, with a request that it be made at as early a day as practicable.

The large amount of business forced upon this office by reason of the close of the fiscal year, and the operations of the loan division in converting outstanding five per cent. bonds into three and one-half per cents, has necessarily delayed an answer until this date.

I have considered the question submitted with care, and in due time will print a decision.

The Osage treaty, proclaimed June 1, 1867 (14 Stat., 687), and the act of May 28, 1880 (Public Laws, page 143, chap. 107), both require the net proceeds of sales of the lands referred to be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Indian Civilization Fund. It is not expressly declared what shall be done with that portion of the proceeds of sales applicable to reimburse the United States the cost of survey and sale, but the treaty provides that the United States shall be reimbursed the cost of survey and sale.

The entire proceeds of the sales of these lands, as well as that which is to go to the credit of the Indian Civilization Fund, as that portion which is applicable to the reimbursement of the United States for the cost and expenses of survey and sale, are required by law to be paid into the Treasury.

Section 3617 of the Revised Statutes expressly provides that the gross amount of all moneys received from whatever source for the use of the United States, except as otherwise provided in the next section, shall be paid by the officers who have received the same into the Treasury at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, cost, charges, or expenses, or claim of any description whatever. The exception named in this section of the Revised Statutes is not material, as it does not relate to this subject. It is entirely clear that that portion of the proceeds of sales which are applicable to the reimbursement of the United States for the expenses of survey and sale, is money received for the use of the United States, and by the express terms of section 3617 must be paid into the Treasury.

If clerks in local land offices who have been employed upon work connected with the disposal of Indian lands have been paid from the proceeds of the sale of said lands, without an explicit provision in some act of Congress, the payment has been unauthorized, and the custom of supplying deficiencies in appropriations for the salaries, fees, and commissions of registers and receivers from the proceeds of said sales is equally unauthorized.

It is the duty of receivers of public moneys to pay into the Treasury of the United States the gross amount of the proceeds of all such sales. The costs and expenses of survey and sale of these Indian lands are to be ascertained and stated to the Treasury Department, and that portion of the proceeds necessary to reimburse these costs and expenses is to be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, applicable to the reimbursement of the United States under appropriations by Congress. That portion of the proceeds of sales not so used of the lands now in question is to be carried to the credit of the Indian Civilization fund.

Hereafter the receivers of public moneys will be chargeable in accordance with this decision, and disbursing officers cannot receive credit for any disbursement in excess of the appropriation made by Congress.

Very respectfully,

W. LAWRENCE,
Comptroller.

Hon. N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the estimate of \$469,700, submitted by this office for salaries, fees, and commissions of registers and receivers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. Said estimate was based upon the salaries, fees, and commissions earned by the officers of 96 offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, with the addition of the office at Oberlin, Kans., which had then just been opened.

The amount submitted will cover only the compensation of the registers and receivers of the offices now in operation.

There are now pending before Congress Senate bills Nos. 28, 222, and 1531 for the creation of four additional land districts in the States of Colorado, Florida, and Nebraska, two of which, Nos. 28 and 1531, I see by this morning's Record, passed the Senate yesterday. No. 222 has been referred to and received the approval of this office, and all three will, in all probability, become laws.

In addition to the above four offices, House bill No. 4698, for the creation of two additional offices in Dakota, has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now awaiting the approval of the President.

Should the bills above mentioned become laws the amount submitted, \$469,700, for salaries, fees, and commissions of registers and receivers during the incoming fiscal year will be inadequate to pay the compensation of the registers and receivers of the 103 offices. It is estimated that the average compensation of each of the new offices will amount to \$2,850, aggregating \$34,200. The new land districts are created out of districts where there are large and increasing sales of public lands and the fees and commissions earned by registers and receivers largely in excess of the \$2,500 authorized by sections 2237 and 2240 of the Revised Statutes. The compensation to the registers and receivers of the new would not affect that of the registers and receivers of the old offices. I have, therefore, to request that the amount heretofore submitted be increased in the sum of \$34,200, making in all \$503,900.

I also call your attention to the fact that upon the opening of the new offices furniture, safes, plat-books, &c., will be required as well as the services of clerks. For the same reason the estimate of \$120,000 submitted for "contingent expenses of land offices" for the same fiscal year will not meet the expenses of the 103 offices, and I have to request that it be increased to \$140,000.

For the estimates referred to, see pages 187, 188, and 189 of the letter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 5, 1881, transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, to the honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully,

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from department for report, of a letter (herewith returned), dated April 25, 1882, from the clerk to House Committee on Appropriations, requesting, by direction of said committee, that this department furnish to the committee information upon the estimates for 1883 for surveying the public lands, expenses of collecting revenue of the public lands, &c.; especially a full statement explanatory of increased estimates for contingent expenses of surveyors-general's offices; also in reference to the propriety of the government paying the expense (in the whole or in part) of surveys of private land claims, making resurveys, and recompensating parties whose lands have been inadvertently sold as public lands, &c.

In reply, I have the honor to report first upon the increase of estimates for contingent expenses of offices of surveyors-general, on pages 185 and 186.

The only surveying districts where increased estimates for contingent expenses for 1883 over the appropriations for 1882 are submitted, are as follows:

Dakota, increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.
 Colorado, increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500.
 New Mexico, increased from \$1,500 to \$5,000.
 Idaho, increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.
 Nevada, increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.
 Montana, increased from \$1,500 to \$3,000.
 Nebraska, increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500.
 Utah, increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.
 Wyoming, increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

In explanation of these increased estimates: first, as to *Dakota*. For rent of office, \$400; messenger, \$600; fuel and lights, \$200; books, stationery, maps, and binding of field notes, repairs of furniture, telegraphing, &c., \$800; total, \$2,000; which is the smallest amount that can be made to cover said expenses; the items of stationery and binding being quite large, involving the purchase of large quantities of field-note and drafting paper, a deficiency of \$111.10 in the contingent appropriation was necessarily incurred in the year ending June 30, 1881. The increase in the public service consequent on extensive immigration and enhancement of prices for commodities render \$1,500 appropriation for contingent expenses of any office of surveyor-general totally inadequate and causing deficiencies and impediment to the service.

In reference to the increase in estimate for *Colorado* from \$1,500 to \$2,500, the work has largely increased in that district; for example, there were surveyed, examined, and approved twelve hundred and eighty-five mineral claims alone in that district in 1881, also increased public land surveys. The large increase of office force, now 45 clerks, requires an expense for rent of \$1,200 per annum, then the payment of messenger at \$500 leaves out of \$2,500 but a balance of \$800 for stationery, fuel, light, binding field-note books, furniture, &c. There was created last year an unavoidable deficiency of \$199.50 in the contingent fund in that district.

The increased estimate for *New Mexico* from \$1,500 to \$5,000 is, in great part, owing to the necessity of purchasing for that office a fire-proof safe in which to keep the old Spanish and Mexican original archives relative to titles to private land claims in said Territory, which are many in number and of great value. The cost of safe is estimated at \$2,500; office rent, which is very high, \$900; fuel and lights, \$200; messenger, \$425; total, \$4,025, leaving the sum of \$975 for the purchase of stationery, for field-note paper, blank plats, binding, furniture, repairs, and many other necessary items, surveys being extensive and increasing, and consequently expenses for stationery are large.

In regard to the increase of contingent estimates for the surveyor-general's office in *Idaho*, there is paid for rent of office \$600, for messenger \$600, leaving but \$500 for fuel, lights, stationery, binding field-note books, and other incidentals. The increase of estimate of \$500 in this district is regarded as not unreasonable, and as giving only a sufficient sum to meet the actual current expenses without incurring a deficiency.

The increase in estimate for *Nevada* from \$1,500 to \$2,000 is made because the sum of \$1,500 has been found not enough to meet the actual necessary expenses of the office of surveyor-general, which are, for rent, \$600; for messenger, \$360, equal \$960, leaving but \$1,040 to meet the expenses of fuel, lights, stationery, including field-note and drafting paper, and various other items incidental to carrying on the public business. Owing to the large amount of public land surveys and surveys of mineral claims, the expenses of stationery and binding are quite large. Deficiency for fiscal year 1881, \$73, under appropriation of \$1,500.

The estimate for *Montana* of \$3,000 includes an estimate of \$1,500 for mounting plats and binding plats and field notes, leaving only \$1,500 for the ordinary incidental expenses, such as rent, \$600; messenger, fuel, lights, stationery, &c. The \$1,500, estimated for mounting and binding the plats and field notes of surveys which have accumulated in that office, is an absolute necessity, or in no long time the earlier original records of the office will become defaced.

The increase in estimate for *Nebraska* from \$1,500 to \$2,500 is made in order to cover the ordinary expenses incidental to the surveyor-general's office for that district, and also to meet the expense of mounting hundreds of township maps of former surveys and binding field notes in order that the records may be put in a permanent form before the office of that surveyor general shall be closed and the archives turned over to the State authorities.

In the case of *Utah* the increased estimate of \$500, viz, from \$1,500 to \$2,000, is not made on account of any special item in expenses of that office, but the growing necessities of that office, arising from increased estimate in order to keep the records of the public surveys in proper condition.

The remarks in the case of *Utah* will also apply to *Wyoming*, where the estimates are advanced from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Very extensive surveys are being made in that district, involving large outlays for stationery, binding field notes, &c., requiring at

least \$2,000, in order to meet all the legitimate expenses of maintaining the office of surveyor-general in that district.

As explanatory of the excesses above the current appropriations now estimated for, it is essential to a full understanding of the subject to add that they are occasioned by the vast increase in the development of the mineral resources of the country, and in the large area of agricultural lands surveyed under the deposit system.

Under the law the expenses connected with these two classes of work are required to be borne by the claimants in the one, and the settlers in the other. They are required to bear such expenses as would apply to the individual, that is, those that would be classed as the cost of mere clerical or manual labor, together with the cost of stationery that would be used in correspondence, or in platting the work. But in addition to this work the United States must be at the expense of procuring the necessary record books, furniture, and other requisites for the proper transaction of the business, and the preservation of such records for the use of the United States. To properly meet these expenses the sum of \$1,500 is insufficient in the districts mentioned. It will be noticed that in some instances the surveyors-general have been compelled to exceed the appropriation, or let the current work go by default. It is the same in the other districts, but the surveyors-general did not feel authorized in the face of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes to incur any liability whatever beyond the amount appropriated.

It has come to my knowledge that deputy surveyors in some of the districts, in order to get their work platted and returned to this office, have purchased at their own cost the necessary stationery and other articles to properly plat their work and get it to this office, because the surveyor-general had not sufficient funds at his disposal to purchase it at the expense of the United States. A condition of things thus indicated is not compatible with a proper or safe administration of that branch of the public service.

COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS.

(Book of Estimates 1883, p. 187.)

I. Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, \$469,700, + \$34,200 = \$503,900.

The salaries, fees, and commissions of registers and receivers of local land offices are provided for by sections 2237 to 2240, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes. The fees in donation cases, as provided in paragraph 6 of section 2238, were reduced one-half by the act of December 17, 1880 (vol. 21, p. 311, chap. 2). By section 2240 the compensation, including salary (\$500), fees, and commissions (\$2,500), of each officer is limited to \$3,000 per annum. By section 3617 receivers of public moneys are required to pay into the Treasury the gross amount of all moneys received, from whatever source, for the use of the United States, and consequently all fees and commissions received by them under the above sections are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with the exception of a fee of \$1 to the register for giving notice of cancellation of an entry, to be paid by the contestant, and not to the reporter (sec. 2, act of May 14, 1880, page 140, 21 Stat., chap. 89). This is the only fee that is retained.

The amount of fees and commissions to which registers and receivers are entitled is determined quarterly by an adjustment by this office, and is based upon the amount of business transacted and moneys received at the respective offices, which is arrived at by an examination and comparison of the returns of both officers. This adjustment is revised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury. In both adjustment and revision the accounts are subjected to the closest scrutiny.

The estimate of \$469,700, submitted for the compensation of registers and receivers for the next fiscal year, is based upon the salaries, fees, and commission earned by them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, with an increase of about 10 per centum upon the fees and commissions received in offices that were not maximum (those not receiving \$2,500) during that year.

This increase was made because of the very rapid settlement of the country, and consequent increase in the sale of lands. This is shown by the difference in the cash receipts of the fiscal years 1880 and 1881.

During the year 1880 there was received the sum of \$2,046,841.78; in 1881, \$3,045,592.84, being an increase of \$998,751.06, and it is expected that the close of the present fiscal year will show a large increase upon the receipts of the year 1881.

In addition to the estimates referred to above, an additional estimate of \$34,200 was submitted with letter of March 25, 1882, because of the creation of six additional offices from districts where the fees and commissions received are largely in excess of the maximum. (See copy of letter herewith.)

(Page 189.)

II. Contingent expenses of land offices, \$120,000 + \$20,000 = \$140,000.

This includes rent of offices, salaries of clerks, furniture, plat books, &c. Prior to July 1, 1881, the salaries of clerks employed in offices in districts wherein the receipts

from sales are almost wholly derived from Indian lands, were paid by the receiver from the proceeds of such sales. Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated July 2, 1881 (copy herewith), receivers of public moneys are required to pay into the Treasury the gross receipts of all moneys received by them, as provided by section 3617 of the Revised Statutes, and directing that the salaries of clerks theretofore paid from the proceeds of sales of Indian lands shall be paid thereafter from the appropriation. This decision largely increased the liability of this office under the appropriation of \$100,000.

As a matter of fact, I have been compelled to direct the discharge of a number of clerks in various offices, when their services were essential to the public convenience and the proper transaction of business, and refuse applications for authority to expend money for necessary books, furniture, repairs, &c., during the current fiscal year. This tends greatly to the delay in the transaction of the public business at this office, as well as the local office, through the inability of the officers to prepare and transmit promptly the necessary returns.

By referring to my letter of the 25th of March last (copy herewith) it will be seen that I have recommended that the estimate of \$120,000 be increased to \$140,000, because of the creation of six additional offices. There are now 97 offices in operation. By the 1st of July next there will be 103. The \$120,000 is based upon the necessities of 97 offices. Furniture, safes, plat and other necessary books will be required for the new offices, as well as the services of clerks, and other necessary expenses will have to be met, and in my opinion the full amount, \$140,000, will be *absolutely necessary* for the proper equipment of the new offices and the conduct of business in all. No expenditures are made from this appropriation without the express sanction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

III. Expense of depositing public moneys, \$13,000.

This appropriation is expended in paying express charges for moneys transmitted by the receiver from place of receipt to the depository or assistant treasurer of the United States designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in paying traveling expenses of those receivers whose offices are located in places where there are no depositories or express offices. The sum of \$10,000 will be sufficient to meet such expenses. The estimate of \$13,000 was inserted by clerical error.

IV. Location of certificates for pre-emption claims upon any land which has been surveyed.

It is presumed, in the absence of any law authorizing the reception of any other class of certificates in payment for pre-emption entries, that certificates of deposit on account of public surveys are referred to.

By sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, as amended by the act of March 3, 1879, settlers in any unsurveyed township, not mineral or reserved, who desire the survey thereof, are authorized to deposit the estimated cost thereof, including the expenses connected therewith, in the office of the surveyor-general for the district within which the township is situated, in some United States depository to the credit of the United States, provided such township is embraced within existing standard or base lines of township or subdivisional surveys. Any excess of such deposit over and above the actual cost of survey, including office expenses, to be repaid to the depositors. And all sums so deposited and not refunded to go in part payment of the lands situated in the township so surveyed, or the certificates representing such deposits may be assigned by indorsement and be received in payment for any public lands of the United States entered by settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws, and not otherwise.

Prior to the amendatory act of March 3, 1879, the use of these certificates in payment for lands under the pre-emption and homestead laws was restricted to the depositor, and to the payment for lands situated in the township for the survey of which the deposit was made. But it very often occurred that the settler made a mistake in the description of the township he desired surveyed. After the survey was made it was found that the settler's land and improvements were wholly or in part situated in another township, and his deposit was a corresponding loss to him. By the act of March 3, 1879, above referred to, these errors were corrected.

This subject is connected with the estimate of \$50,000 for the examination of public land surveys in the field.

The method of recompensing parties where the government has inadvertently sold them lands and afterwards said lands were found not to be public lands, is as follows:

Section 2362, Revised Statutes, provides that—

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon proof being made to his satisfaction that any tract of land has been erroneously sold by the United States, so that from any cause the sale cannot be confirmed, to repay to the purchaser, or to his legal representatives or assigns, the sum of money which was paid therefor, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2363 provides:

Where any tract of land has been erroneously sold, as described in the preceding

section, and the money which was paid for the same has been invested in any stocks held in trust, or has been paid into the Treasury to the credit of any trust fund, it is lawful by the sale of such portion of the stocks as may be necessary for the purpose, or out of such trust fund, to repay the purchase money to the party entitled thereto.

It is also further provided in the act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. at L., p. 287), to repay to parties the fee and commissions and excess purchase-money.

In the fourth section of the act of June 16, 1880, it is provided, for repayment of purchase-money and fees, that the Secretary of the Interior shall draw his warrant on the Treasury, and the same shall be paid without regard to the date of the cancellation of the entries.

The method of returning the purchase-money to the party whose entry has been canceled, as cited in the foregoing acts, is as follows, viz:

The purchaser from the government, of his heirs, legal representatives, or assigns, makes application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied with evidence showing that the party applying is the proper party to receive the money. If the evidence is found satisfactory as to the right of the party to receive the money, an account is then stated in favor of said party to the honorable Secretary of the Interior for his action. Meeting his approval, the papers in connection with the case are then transmitted to the First Comptroller of the Treasury for final settlement, with request that the draft for the amount be remitted direct to the party, if post-office is given; if not given, to the party in care of the local officers who forwarded the application.

In relation to the assignment of pre-emption claims, there is no law authorizing the assignment of such claims. If a party assigns his pre-emption claim prior to his completing the same, he forfeits the money which he may have paid for the land and all right and title to the same. (See section 2262 Revised Statutes.)

In respect to the timber agents, it must be said that the sum of \$40,000 appropriated last year is embarrassingly insufficient for the protection of the timber on the public lands, and the expenses of detecting trespasses, and the necessary measures to recover payment therefor, or put the cases in condition for prosecutions in the courts.

About 17 agents are now employed. There are 22 States and Territories in which there are public lands. In 19 of these States and Territories there ought to be, for the above service, two agents to each State or Territory. It requires but a moment's thought to see that no adequate and thorough service can be made with a less number. There have been in all about \$168,267.41 turned into the Treasury through the different sources as recoveries for timber illegally taken from the public lands during the last four years. With a proper appropriation it is my judgment that a vastly increased amount would be realized and depredations correspondingly decreased.

The amount estimated (\$75,000) is less than I should estimate to-day for the service, and is the least that can advisably be made.

Relative to the estimate of \$20,000 for continuing the work of adjusting the claims of the respective States for swamp lands and swamp land indemnity, I have to state that owing to the fact that lists of swamp lands were not made out by the respective States and reported to this office so that the selections appeared of record, the government sold many of the tracts actually granted to the States by the act of September 28, 1850.

For the purpose of adjusting the conflicts thus arising between the settlers and the States, Congress on the 2d of March, 1855, passed an act confirming the entries and locations made by individuals, and giving the money received by the government to the States, or, in case the land was located, giving the States indemnity certificates, locatable on other lands.

The above-named act was continued in force and extended to March 3, 1857, by act of that date.

A large number of these claims are still pending, and to properly settle them, the office is required to send agents into the field to examine the lands upon which indemnity is claimed, for the purpose of seeing if they are of the character contemplated by the act of September 28, 1850. Thereafter the agent is present at the place where the State presents evidence as to the character of the land, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the government, and, if necessary, calling witnesses to rebut the testimony filed by the State.

I may state in this connection that of the lands on which indemnity is claimed by the States, enough are found by the agents of this office to be dry to effect a saving to the government largely in excess of the amounts heretofore appropriated for this purpose, or that now asked for.

At least four agents are required in the field at salaries of \$1,400 each, making \$5,600, and their necessary and actual expenses will not be less than \$4,400. In this office \$10,000 will not more than supply a force sufficient to adjust the claims, the data for which is furnished by the special agents, making the \$20,000 asked for.

This office has, until within two years last past, been greatly embarrassed with this class of claims. The regulations of the department require the office to send its clerks into the field as special agents, thus depleting the already inadequate force allowed it.

Several years since, the office decided that this class of work must cease unless Congress should make special appropriations to carry it on.

For two years past such appropriations have been made, and the settlement of claims, many of them now being pressed by the States for the first time, is being rapidly adjusted.

The estimate of \$400,000 for surveys of public lands for the year 1883, although \$100,000 more than the appropriation for 1882, is asked for under the presumption that the recommendation of this office for the repeal of the provision of the act of March 3, 1879, making certificates of deposit for the survey of public lands assignable, would be favorably acted upon by Congress; in that event an enlarged appropriation for that service would be imperatively necessary, as it would be desirable in any event (vide pages 7 and 8 of the General Land Office Report for 1881).

The sum of \$300,000, when apportioned to the different districts, gives the following amounts, as per apportionment for 1881, and in the right-hand column will be seen the increased amounts which might be apportioned in case the appropriation of \$400,000 was made.

States and Territories.	Apportionment of \$300,000 in 1881.	Apportionment of \$400,000 in 1883.
Arizona.....	\$10,000	\$12,000
California.....	35,000	45,000
Colorado.....	30,000	38,000
Dakota.....	35,000	45,000
Florida.....	8,000	10,000
Idaho.....	12,000	15,000
Louisiana.....	12,000	15,000
Minnesota.....	16,000	20,000
Montana.....	15,000	20,000
Nebraska and Iowa.....	25,000	30,000
Nevada.....	17,000	22,000
New Mexico.....	20,000	25,000
Oregon.....	16,000	23,000
Utah.....	12,000	15,000
Washington.....	16,000	25,000
Wyoming.....	15,000	20,000
Reserved for meeting expenses of unforeseen exigencies of surveying service.	6,000	20,000
	300,000	400,000

It is the opinion of this office, from experience with the surveys out of appropriations and out of special deposits by individuals, that a more liberal policy by the government in appropriating money for surveys, instead of depending upon special deposits by individuals, will secure better work, and result in advantage to the government in that a better class of lands will be surveyed, nothing being gained by the issuance of certificates of deposit instead of appropriating money, because these certificates are immediately assigned and turned in as cash in payment for public lands of the United States entered under the pre-emption laws.

In view of the fact that the surveys of public lands are prosecuted in sixteen surveying districts, the amount appropriated by Congress for examinations of surveys in the field, being only \$8,000 for an expenditure of appropriation for public land surveys of \$300,000, permits the apportionment of a comparatively small amount for examination, averaging \$500 to each surveying district. Inasmuch as the apportionment of the appropriation for public surveys to any surveying district is dependent upon the absolute needs and importance of each district, varying from \$3,000 in Florida to \$40,000 in California, the necessity for examination is proportionate to the amount apportioned for survey, and it follows that while a comparatively thorough examination can be made in the first-mentioned district, and having only a small apportionment for surveys, it is a matter of impossibility to give the work in another and larger district the thorough examination which the increased amount of work would demand, without relinquishing the examination of the remaining districts to a very great extent, if not entirely.

If so much difficulty is experienced in making adequate examination of surveys prosecuted under the appropriation for the same (which last year was \$300,000), the difficulty is immensely increased when the deposits by individuals, authorized by sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, Revised Statutes, are added thereto. These deposits, amounting during the last fiscal year to \$1,804,166, are by law made immediately available in extension of the appropriation by Congress for surveys, no part of which is available or applicable for examination in the field. It is true that the honorable First Comptroller of the Treasury has in this connection decided that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may, in his discretion, use so much of the appropriation for surveys for the purpose of examination of surveys in the field as he may deem necessary. But as this would be a serious curtailment of the appropriation, by di-

verting the same from its intended application, and is moreover imperatively needed for the projection and extension of standard lines of survey, in order that proper bases may be obtained for the legitimate application of the large amount of deposits, such action would work a serious detriment to the regular and needed prosecution of the work. It is not clear that any portion of the funds deposited by individuals can be used for the purpose of examination; and experience has shown the thoroughly unreliable character of examinations made by deputy surveyors under the direction of surveyors-general, which in general is simply an ignoring of bad work done by the contracting deputy by the examining deputy, on the principle, perhaps, of at no distant day being investigated and examined himself by the former deputy, and hence no reliance can be placed upon such examinations, thus making independent examinations under direction of this department clearly advisable.

With the object in view of controlling and making the examinations in the field more effective and satisfactory to this office, the appropriation of \$50,000 was asked for, and rendered the more imperative by reason of the largely-increased area surveyed under the provisions of the law authorizing deposits for surveys by individuals. The aforesaid act of March 3, 1879, amendatory of the sections of the Revised Statutes before cited, made the certificates of deposit assignable, but did not modify or circumscribe the areas in which they should be receivable. It happens thus that almost immediately upon issuing the certificate of deposit, and before the survey can possibly be made and the character of the land inquired into, the same is assigned, and received in distant parts of the country in part payment of lands other than those for the survey of which they were issued. The recommendations of this office with regard to the repealing of the assignment clause of the act of March 3, 1879, and also for the appointment by this office of inspectors of surveys in the field who shall be independent of the surveyors-general, have not received the approving action of Congress. In the absence of the desired legislation on the subject, the sum asked for seems imperatively demanded for the best interests and security of the government. The repealing of the clause in the act of March 3, 1879, and the recommendations for examinations in the field cannot be urged upon the attention of Congress too strongly, and the attention of the Appropriation Committee is most earnestly called to the matter.

It may be added that, should the bill for the creation of the offices of three inspectors of surveyor-general and district land-offices become a law, a smaller sum for such inspection would be necessary. In that event \$25,000 would probably be sufficient. It is bad policy to pay for surveys and not know that they are properly executed and made upon lands which ought to be surveyed.

In explanation of the estimate of \$8,000 for the expense of establishing initial monuments for mineral surveys, I have to state that a great many mining claims are surveyed in the mountainous parts of the country where the township and section lines have not been and cannot be extended at the rates allowed by law; consequently, in order to insure accuracy of survey and location and description for patents to such claims, it is necessary to have the initial point marked in a permanent manner. One monument answers for many claims, but it is unjust to require the first miner to be at all the expense of such monument in addition to paying for the survey of his claim, there being no law to require subsequent mineral locators to share said expense, and by no proper construction can the first applicant be charged therewith. The surveyor-general of Utah alone wants \$3,000 for the establishment of these initial monuments in the mining districts of Utah. It is believed that such an appropriation as is asked for would, in that end, be economy on the part of the government in obtaining more accurate surveys of mining claims, and thus preventing conflicts and protracted and expensive litigation as well as embarrassment to parties interested and to the government.

With regard to the estimate of \$15,000 submitted for "preliminary examination of the surveying districts by surveyors-general, to enable them knowingly to let contracts for the survey of such lands as are necessary and desirable," I would observe that some of the sixteen surveying districts, superintended by as many surveyors-general, are of very extensive limits, and diversified by great variety of public lands, some surveyable under the existing laws, others, on account of their sterility and other impediments to a successful agriculture, invite no settlers seeking more favorable lands. In order, therefore, that the proper lands may be surveyed and the uninviting regions of the public domain be pretermitted to a future time, the above amount, or so much thereof as may be deemed proper by Congress, has been submitted for the purpose of enabling the surveyors-general to familiarize themselves with their districts by personal reconnaissance of the country and be in a condition to direct the field operations in localities subserving the public interests and to accommodate actual settlements.

Surveying private land claims in California, New Mexico, and Arizona under treaty stipulations. The expenses of such surveys are refundable to the United States by the claimants, under provisions of act of July 31, 1876 (*vide* 19 Stats., page 121).

Concerning "the method of recompensing parties whose lands have been inadvertently sold as public land"; also "information about donation claims."

These inquiries in part relate to, and the information desired is, it is presumed, to

be used in connection with the following paragraph in the estimates submitted by the surveyor-general of Louisiana for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1883, viz:

"To survey and locate in the Greensburgh district about 100 donation claims, confirmed for 640 acres each, to actual settlers therein, by acts of Congress of March 3, 1819, May 8, 1822, May 26, 1824, May 4, 1826, and August 6, 1846, \$8,000.

"A large number of these unlocated and unsatisfied claims have, within the last 10 years, been filed at this office by applicants praying relief under section 3 of the act of June 2, 1858, through the issue of land scrip for the same, and these claims being in a state of suspension here, chiefly for want of proper evidence showing the ancient locations of the claims, it will be necessary for the government upon the filing here of orders of survey issued by the proper register and receiver to contract with competent deputies for the work. If the work can be done by payments at the present rates per mile, it is estimated that 8 miles of running will be the average work on each claim, which, at \$10 per mile, would cost \$80."

Respecting the first inquiry, I would say, in reply, that the third section of the act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stat., p. 294), provides:

"That in all cases of confirmation by this act, or where any private land claim has been confirmed by Congress, and the same, in whole or in part, has not been located or satisfied either for want of a specific location prior to such confirmation, or for any reason whatsoever, other than a discovery of fraud in such claim subsequent to such confirmation, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of the district in which such claim was situated, upon satisfactory proof that such claim has been so confirmed, and that the same in whole or in part remains unsatisfied, to issue to the claimant or his legal representatives a certificate of location for a quantity of land equal to that so confirmed and unsatisfied; which certificate may be located upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That such location shall conform to legal divisions and subdivisions."

A private land claim is distinguished from a claim having its inception under the public land laws, in that it is based upon some written evidence of title from the government which preceded the United States in sovereignty in the region of country where situated, and is fully protected by the treaty of cession. These claims, as confirmed, are surveyed, and, generally, are subject to patent, which is issued when applied for. The third section of the act of June 2, 1858, before referred to, was designed for the relief of owners of claims falling within this description, which had been confirmed by it or prior acts of Congress, when the lands originally granted and embraced by such claims had been disposed of by the United States as public lands, and they cannot therefore be satisfied by a location in place. "This location I understand to mean a location by a United States survey in decision G. L. O., April 12, 1873, claim of Rudolphus Duevos," affirmed by Secretary Interior, March 2, 1874, Copp's Public Land Laws, paper 527.

As to the form of the certificates issued under this act, they are prepared upon an engraved form, by the surveyor-general of the State in which the claim involved was situated; and are authenticated and completed ready for delivery, by being dated and signed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. They recite the principal facts involved; the name of the original confirmee, date and title of the confirmatory act, amount of land confirmed, amount remaining unlocated and unsatisfied, and amount of land to be located by the particular certificate, which is lettered and numbered.

They are usually issued in 80-acre pieces, for convenience; but may be subdivided into 40-acre pieces (the smallest legal subdivision) at the option of the person entitled to receive them, or his assignees; and they can be located upon any vacant public lands of the United States which have been "offered" and remained subject to ordinary private entry at the price of \$1.25 per acre, and may also be applied in payment of pre-emption claims, or the commutation of homestead entries, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 28, 1879. Patents, in cases where the scrip was located or applied as aforesaid, under the act of 1879, issue in the names of the parties locating or using the scrip, if the assignments are found correct.

The remaining inquiry pertains to donations, of which there are several classes. The class referred to originated under different acts of Congress, the first of which is the act of March 3, 1819. The third section of said act provided—

"That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists or register of claims reported by the said commissioners, and the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, where it appears by the said reports, or by the said lists, that the land claimed or settled on had been actually inhabited or cultivated by such person or persons, in whose right he claims, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed or settled on as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognized by the preceding sections of this act."

It is not deemed necessary to review the subsequent legislation, which is of similar import, making donations of public lands, as sufficient appears in the foregoing to furnish a good idea of the character of this class of claims. It will be observed that these claims are not based upon any pre-existing right, which the government was bound to recognize under treaty obligations, but were simply grants of the public lands in consideration of inhabitation and cultivation prior to April 15, 1813, which, as a matter of fact, in the majority of cases antedated the changes of sovereignty.

Originally all claims contained in the lists or registers referred to, in which the settlement appeared from such lists or registers to be prior to April 15, 1813, were treated as confirmed claims, to the extent of 640 acres, by said act of 1819, and in numerous cases, certificates of location were issued by this office, for that quantity in each claim.

That these donation claims legitimately belong to that class of private land claims to which the scrip provisions of said act of 1858 apply, is, in my opinion, and with my limited opportunity for thorough examination, extremely doubtful.

Since the decision of Mr. Secretary Schurz of April 8, 1878, in the "Hatchell" case, a different policy has been pursued by this office relative to this class of claims. The tendency of that decision is to treat all donation claims which had not been located in place as invalid, upon the presumption that the settlements covered by such claims were in conflict with superior rights, there being no confirmation unless the settlement was upon public lands of the United States.

The material portion of that decision is as follows:

These facts satisfactorily explain why the claim of "Hatchell" was not surveyed and patented many years ago. The officers of the government undoubtedly performed their duty, and ascertained at that time that the claim was not valid or confirmed. The question is now fairly presented to the department, what course should be pursued in cases of this character?

The names of several hundred persons as actual settlers were reported to Congress by Commissioner James O. Cosby. Action with reference to these claims was taken by that body, March 3, 1819, and May 6, 1822, and a way provided by which titles might be perfected. It is a reasonable presumption that the parties interested prosecuted their claims; it is also a legal presumption that the officers of the government performed their duty when the claims were presented, and determined the same upon the merits of each case.

The act of June 2, 1858, was passed for the relief of a certain class of claimants; not for the relief of all whose names were reported by Commissioner Cosby, nor for all of those who had originally presented claims, but only for those whose claims had been confirmed by Congress. The third section of the act of March 3, 1819, expressly excepted from confirmation all settlement claims in conflict with prior confirmed grants. Of this class Hatchell's is one.

There is nothing in the act of June 2, 1858, which relieves the land department of the duty of ascertaining the fact that a claim has been confirmed before scrip can issue, and the applicant must establish that fact to the satisfaction of the department, both in regard to the matter of settlement and the matter of location.

The object of the appropriation recommended by the surveyor-general is apparent. The \$3,000, if appropriated, will be used in surveying those donation claims (for I venture the assertion these are now not surveyed, which if surveyed to-day the claimants could take the land in place); in which applications have been made to him for the issue of certificates of location and are suspended awaiting proof of location contemplated by said decision. These surveys, while they could be of no possible use to the United States, are intended to supply this proof, and will therefore, if made, inure exclusively to the benefit of the claimants for scrip, the propriety of the issue of which may well be doubted.

In view of the foregoing, I am of the opinion that the recommendation of the surveyor-general, as carried into the said estimates, is in contravention of the aforesaid decision, as it expressly holds that the applicant should furnish proof in matters of settlement and location. If the government furnishes this proof the claimant is absolved from further responsibility in that particular. It may, however, be urged that claimants under existing legislation would be required to reimburse the government the cost of such surveys, and that the money expended on that account would therefore be paid into the United States Treasury before scrip was issued. This is undoubtedly true, but, as applied to this class of cases, the government would run considerable risk, for the reason that there is so much uncertainty about their validity. Suppose the survey of such a claim should develop interferences with prior claims, as must be expected if the conclusions of the Secretary's decision are correct, then there would be no confirmation. Is it to be presumed in such a case the claimant would reimburse the government, when his application for indemnity had thus failed?

If this was an original proposition, and the "Hatchell" decision had never been rendered I should consider it of doubtful propriety to recommend legislation placing within reach of speculators the machinery with which to perfect, or assist in perfecting, inchoate claims against the government; for, as a matter of fact, the parties who have to a great extent applied for, or obtained indemnity scrip under said act of 1858, have

not been lineal descendants of the original *settlers*, or persons holding title by mesne conveyances; but, on the contrary, persons who have *purchased* these rights of recourse against the government, as they term them, under the civil code of Louisiana, and in a manner unknown to the probate courts of any other State of the Union.

As I before remarked, I have but limited opportunity to make a thorough examination of this question; but while I might, after exhaustive investigation, deem said item of estimate right, I am unable to clearly see its propriety at this time, and hence recommend that no appropriation therefor be now made.

In regard to the estimate of \$4,000 for resurvey of Old Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota, I have to state that a full explanation of this estimate is to be found on page 9 of my annual report for 1881.

The original survey, paid for out of Indian funds, has proved to be erroneous, and probably fraudulent, and the President's proclamation for the intended sale of the lands has been suspended until a proper survey shall have been made. At present settlers have no true guide to a description of their lands, or the lines thereof.

"IRON MONUMENTS FOR PRAIRIE REGIONS."

The \$10,000 submitted as a necessary amount of appropriation for permanently establishing corner boundaries in the survey of public lands is intended to be used in the purchase of metallic monuments designed by this office to be erected on the lines at every second section corner, requiring but *nine* monuments to each full township, at a cost of, say, \$2 for each. The iron posts of this kind will afford permanent means of reference in the field to the positions of the *ninety-nine* remaining corner boundaries in a given township, constructed of less-enduring material found in the field of operations, should the latter be destroyed by elements or other agencies beyond the recognition of their localities in which such perishable corners stood.

With the aid of the nine metallic monuments any county surveyor can re-establish missing corners for the owners of lands at their cost, and by so doing obviate frequent resurveys by the government and save the incident expense thereto.

RETRACING AND REPRODUCTION OF WORN AND DEFACED OFFICIAL TOWNSHIP PLATS.

In order to facilitate the reproduction of old and worn-out plats and the completion and perpetuation of the same for this and local offices, in the quickest and cheapest manner, the process of photolithography was adopted.

The necessity and importance of this work becomes apparent when we consider that in numerous instances the records of the whole office had to be consulted to reproduce obliterated, torn, worn-out, and faded parts of the same; for instance, in most cases, all the red figures have wholly or partly disappeared, subdivisional lines are missing so that tracts cannot be identified, areas and names have become illegible, and topography and distances indistinct, requiring recalculation to perfect the plat.

This was the condition of the plats of the General Land Office, but the plats of the local offices were in the same, if not worse condition, caused by constant handling and marking upon the face of the plat the disposition of land made at local office, so that in time figures and topography became illegible. The special benefit derived by having plats duplicated by photolithographing is that we are enabled to perfect the records of this as well as the local office at the same time, and also have a sufficient number of plats remaining to furnish applicants with certified copies; this otherwise could only be done at great expense and tedious delay. Also the plats being printed in black with printer's ink, will not fade. The appropriation is employed exclusively for photolithographing these plats. We have so far completed about 12,000 plats (24 copies of each plat being printed), in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Colorado, Idaho, and Washington Territory, and have supplied and are now supplying the local offices with the required plats.

Very respectfully,

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 9, 1882.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

SIR: The letter of the 20th ultimo, from your committee, calling for information concerning the necessity of increased appropriation for arresting depredations on public lands, was received and referred to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office. I have the honor to inclose herewith his report on the subject, of this date, which contains an explanation of the unavoidable delay in making the report.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the department under date of 22d ultimo, indorsed upon a communication from the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives through Mr. Robert J. Stevens, clerk, requesting explanation of General Land Office estimate for "depredations on public lands," I have the honor to state as follows: That some delay has unavoidably occurred in forwarding report thereon, it being necessary to obtain a statement from the Treasury Department in relation to the amounts received from the various sources on account of proceedings had and settlements made in cases of trespass upon the public timber lands; that further, when same was obtained it was found that the Treasury Department could not furnish a statement in detail of such funds previous to the 1st day of July, 1878, owing to the fact that prior to that date all sums of money received on account of stumpage, fines, and penalties collected were entered up as miscellaneous funds, and not carried to the credit of the timber depredation fund proper. It was therefore necessary to examine the records of this office to ascertain if they would furnish some additional information relative to moneys collected on account of timber depredations prior to said date of July 1, 1878. Said examination has consumed much time, hence the delay in making the required report.

The present system of appointment of special timber agents for the protection of the timber lands of the United States was adopted April 5, 1877, by direction of Hon. Carl Schurz, then Secretary of the Interior.

For this service the amounts appropriated annually have varied.

For year 1876-'77 amount appropriated.....	\$5,000
For year 1877-'78 amount appropriated.....	5,000
For year 1878-'79 amount appropriated.....	25,000
For year 1879-'80 amount appropriated.....	40,000
For year 1880-'81 amount appropriated.....	40,000
For year 1881-'82 amount appropriated.....	40,000
	<hr/>
	155,000
Less amount unexpended January 1, 1882.....	20,000
	<hr/>
Total properly chargeable.....	135,000
A careful examination of the records of this office show that from January 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, there was collected and paid on account of timber depredations, as per Exhibit A, hereto attached.....	
	\$58,426 90
From July 1, 1878, to January 1, 1882, there has been collected and paid on account of timber depredations, as per report of Treasury Department herewith inclosed and marked Exhibit B:.....	
	168,267 41
	<hr/>
Total amount collected.....	226,694 31
Deduct therefrom amount of appropriations expended from July 1, 1876, to January 1, 1882, for protection of public timber, being.....	
	135,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of government over and above appropriations.....	91,694 31

It must be borne in mind, however, that there is one other credit, consisting of money paid in to the government on account of timber depredations, that cannot be readily reached for report at this time. I refer to cases where the land has been entered in condemnation of the trespass, as per act of June 15, 1880; also under the timber act applicable to California, &c., approved June 3, 1873, by which it is competent for party trespassing to pay for said timber, but without obtaining title to the land.

The amount received by the government in this way this office cannot at present determine with any degree of accuracy, though it has been very large, as within the last year the area of public lands proposed to be entered under the act of 1880 alone will reach nearly 32,000 acres, which, at the government price, amounts to \$40,000.

Said money should properly be credited to the timber depredation fund, as it arises from trespass cases reported upon by our agents and acted upon by this office.

In addition to the direct results shown in foregoing table and statement, there has been a large amount of work done which cannot be shown in this report. I have reference to the cases reported by the agents, and in which legal proceedings are now pending; also many that have been reported accompanied by propositions of settlement, many of which have been accepted and now await final action, together with many other cases now pending in this office.

Looking upon the operations of this office in connection with the protection of the public timber simply in a financial light, it will have to be admitted that the balance is in favor of the government.

I do not apprehend, however, that Congress, in making appropriations for the pro-

tection of the public timber, intended that it should be a source of profit alone; but, on the other hand, that the money would be considered well expended if by judicious management depredations of this character could be even measurably suppressed or checked.

That depredations on the public timber can be entirely suppressed is improbable; that they have decreased in extent and number, in localities which the agents have been able to reach in the discharge of their duties, is certain. Not only is this known from the reports of the agents themselves, but through other sources.

Much the smaller portion only of the actual depredations committed on the public lands are known, as it is a matter of impossibility for the force of agents which this office can now carry with the means at its disposal to afford anything like that protection which the importance of the trust demands.

That the task is beyond their power, will be admitted when the vast area of the public-land States is taken into consideration. Sixteen agents scattered over twenty-two public-land States and Territories can do but little.

In many of the States and Territories the citizens are beginning to realize that the forests are valuable, and that a necessity exists for their protection and preservation; that not only are they valuable for present use, but for that of the future. Also, many citizens, whose observation and experience entitle them to consideration, are apprehensive of serious climatic changes resulting from the wholesale removal and destruction of the forests of their States and Territories.

It is a well-known fact that such climatic changes have been already noted in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. Complaint is even now made by the citizens of the Black Hills, Dakota, that the water supply has been greatly diminished by reason of the denudation of the mountain-sides of the timber growth.

If the system of protecting the timber on the public lands is to be continued, then, in my opinion, the force assigned to that duty should be largely increased, which can only be done by an increase of the appropriation for that particular service.

The limited appropriation heretofore made for this particular branch of the public service has compelled this office in many instances to abandon cases that should have been thoroughly investigated and followed up—particularly the cases where large interests and influential operations are involved. This is the class of cases that should be pressed most vigorously. One important case successfully prosecuted in a given locality does more to suppress depredations than the prosecution of any number of small ones.

Again, cases partially worked up have to be abandoned for the reason that agents have to be withdrawn for insufficiency of funds to carry them on, when, of course, what has been done is lost. This latter trouble I have endeavored to avoid by keeping as nearly as possible the same number of agents in the field throughout the year, always taking into consideration the ordinary and extraordinary expenses that might be necessary for other purposes connected therewith.

The letter of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, through Mr. Robert J. Stevens, clerk, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXHIBIT A.

Amount received from January 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, on account of timber depredations on the public lands, as far as shown in reports made to this office by special timber agents or other officers of the government.

January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1877, amount received in compromise or settlement.....	\$7,765 21	
January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1877, amount received from sale of timber.....	1,046 80	
January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1877, amount received from judgments in United States courts	17,310 02	
		\$26,122 03
January 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, amount received in settlement or compromise.....	2,759 25	
January 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, amount received from sale of timber.....	24,496 16	
January 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, amount received from judgments in United States courts.....	5,049 46	
		32,304 87
		58,426 90

EXHIBIT B.—Statement of amount collected and covered into the Treasury on account of depredations upon public lands.

Year.	War. rant.	By whom collected and deposited.	Date.	Place of deposit.	Amount.	Total.
1878. Third quarter	1097	Alex. H. Beattie, clerk court, Montana.	Apr. 18, 1878	First National Bank, Helena, Mont	\$3,248 90	\$24,354 75
	1098	W. W. Billson, United States attorney, Minnesota.	June 10, 1878	First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	336 30	
	1099	R. N. McLaren, United States marshal, Minnesota.	July 2, 1878	do	12,557 85	
	1100	W. W. Billson, United States attorney, Minnesota.	Aug. 21, 1878	do	69 23	
	1101	do	Aug. 31, 1878	do	525 85	
	1102	E. Kurtz, clerk circuit court, eastern district, Wisconsin	July 8, 1878	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	25 14	
	1103	do	July 19, 1878	do	65 00	
	1104	do	July 20, 1878	do	566 50	
	1105	do	July 23, 1878	do	\$54 50	
			July 25, 1878	do	2,603 49	
			July 29, 1878	do	440 30	
	1106	R. N. McLaren, United States marshal, district, Minnesota	Aug. 7, 1878	First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	861 68	
	1107	M. C. Birch, United States attorney, western district, Michigan	Aug. 17, 1878	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich	3,000 00	
Fourth quarter	512	E. F. Bishop, clerk district court, Colorado	Sept. 21, 1878	First National Bank, Denver, Colo	351 64	\$4,724 07
	513	George J. Foster, clerk United States court, Dakota	Sept. 10, 1878	First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	175 00	
	514	W. W. Billson, clerk United States attorney, Minnesota	Oct. 18, 1878	do	105 50	
	515	H. E. Mann, clerk circuit court, Minnesota	Oct. 25, 1878	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	1,465 28	
	516	D. J. Davison, clerk United States court, eastern district, Michigan	Oct. 18, 1878	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich	250 00	
	517	E. Kurtz, clerk district court, eastern district, Wisconsin	Oct. 11, 1878	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	100 00	
	518	J. C. Bridgman, Indian agent, Oneida reservation	Oct. 23, 1878	do	66 01	
	1083	W. A. Spencer, clerk district court, district, Minnesota	Nov. 22, 1878	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	120 75	
	1084	do	Nov. 4, 1878	do	48 27	
	1085	W. W. Billson, United States attorney, district, Minnesota	Nov. 1, 1878	First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	253 80	
	1086	do	Nov. 13, 1878	do	366 52	
	1087	do	Nov. 29, 1878	do	833 21	
	1088	Joel F. Nason, receiver public moneys, &c., Falls Saint Croix, Wis.	Nov. 13, 1878	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	187 50	
	1588	William A. Spencer, clerk district court, district, Minnesota.	Dec. 24, 1878	do	103 55	
	1589	I. H. Wing, receiver public moneys, &c., Bayfield, Wis	Dec. 28, 1878	do	142 31	
	1590	V. W. Bayless, receiver public moneys, &c., Eau Claire, Wis.	Dec. 3, 1878	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	154 73	
1879. First quarter	506	F. M. Stewart, clerk district court, western district, Wisconsin.	Jan. 4, 1879	First National Bank, Madison, Wis	295 65	2,754 03
	507	H. M. Lewis, United States attorney, western district, Wisconsin.	Jan. 7, 1879	do	243 00	
	508	F. M. Stewart, clerk district court, western district, Wisconsin	Jan. 10, 1879	do	308 72	
	509	W. W. Billson, United States attorney, district, Minnesota	Jan. 27, 1879	First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	245 87	
	510	S. H. Wing, receiver public moneys, Bayfield, Wis.	Jan. 23, 1879	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	359 99	
	1642	L. S. B. Sawyer, clerk circuit court, California	Feb. 27, 1879	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal	490 00	
	1643	Henry F. Livingston, Indian agent	May 6, 1878	Assistant treasurer, Chicago, Ill	300 00	
	1644	W. W. Billson, United States attorney, Minnesota.	Feb. 25, 1879	First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	510 80	

Year.	War-rant.	By whom collected and deposited.	Date.	Place of deposit.	Amount.	Total.
1879.						
Second quarter ..	659	L. C. Whipple, receiver public moneys, &c., Cheyenne, Wyo..	Apr. 1, 1879	First National Bank, Denver, Colo	\$5,315 50	
	660	Moses M. Bane, receiver public moneys, &c., Salt Lake City, Utah.	Apr. 3, 1879	Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah ...	7,301 52	
	661	G. F. McCormick, clerk district court, Washington Territory.	Nov. 23, 1878	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg	211 17	
	662	C. B. Hinsdill, clerk, United States court western district, Michigan.	May 25, 1879	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich	87 50	
	663	F. A. Woolfey, clerk circuit court, district, Louisiana	Apr. 23, 1879	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La	17,532 86	
	664	do	do	do	2,676 53	
	1258	C. B. Hinsdill, clerk United States court, western district, Michigan.	May 9, 1879	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich	181 18	
	1259	E. Kurtz, clerk circuit court, eastern district, Wisconsin ..	May 29, 1879	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	144 00	
	1260	Henry Ryan, contractor	May 6, 1879	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C	76 00	
	1816	L. S. B. Sawyer, clerk circuit court, California	June 11, 1879	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal	8,722 00	
	1817	J. W. Dimmick, clerk circuit court, middle district, Alabama	June 17, 1879	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala	4,024 11	
						\$46,272 37
Third quarter....	620	L. S. B. Sawyer, clerk United States court, California	July 19, 1879	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal	490 00	
	621	John W. Meldrum, clerk United States court, Wyoming ..	July 5, 1879	First National Bank, Omaha, Nebr	121 60	
	622	George Turner, United States marshal, southern district, Alabama.	July 3, 1879	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala	475 00	
	1109	F. M. Stewart, clerk district court, western district, Wisconsin.	Aug. 14, 1879	First National Bank, Madison, Wis	882 16	
	1110	I. C. Whipple, receiver public moneys, Cheyenne, Wyo	Aug. 27, 1879	First National Bank, Denver, Colo	1,612 05	
	1679	S. T. Thompson, receiver public moneys, Denver, Colo	Sept. 3, 1879	do	1,103 22	
	1680	Alex. Reed, receiver public moneys, Walla Walla, Wash	Sept. 2, 1879	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg	642 00	
	1681	James Seavey, clerk district court, Oregon	Sept. 19, 1879	do	450 00	
	1682	C. B. Hinsdill, clerk district court, western district, Michigan	Sept. 29, 1879	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich	180 60	
	1683	W. A. Spencer, clerk court, district of Minnesota	Sept. 9, 1879	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	181 93	
	1684	H. B. Mann, clerk circuit court, district of Minnesota ..	Sept. 8, 1889	do	52 77	
	1685	E. Kurtz, clerk district court, eastern district, Wisconsin ..	Sept. 22, 1879	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	81 00	
	1686	Henry Fink, United States marshal, eastern district, Wisconsin.	Sept. 29, 1879	National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	70 40	
						6,342 73
Fourth quarter ..	540	I. C. Whipple, receiver public moneys, Cheyenne, Wyo	Oct. 1, 1879	First National Bank, Denver, Colo	4,934 90	
	541	M. M. Bane, receiver public moneys, Salt Lake City	Oct. 1, 1879	Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City	230 00	
	542	D. L. Quaw, receiver public moneys, Wausau, Wis	Oct. 29, 1879	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	331 55	
	543	Richard J. Monroe, receiver public moneys, Lewiston, Idaho	Oct. 15, 1879	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg	158 75	
	544	James Seavey, clerk third district court, Washington Ter ..	Oct. 2, 1879	do	115 25	
	545	R. H. Lamson, clerk district court, Oregon	Oct. 16, 1879	do	100 00	
	546	M. C. Burch, United States attorney, western district, Michigan.	Sept. 27, 1879	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich	1,239 42	
	547	R. L. Goodrich, clerk circuit court, eastern district, Arkansas	Oct. 23, 1879	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark	26 20	
	1108	I. C. Whipple, receiver public moneys, Cheyenne, Wyo	Nov. 18, 1879	{ First National Bank, Denver, Colo. { \$41.42	{ 1,522 67	
			14, 1879			

First quarter . . .

1109	Richard J. Monroe, receiver public moneys, Lewiston, Idaho	Nov. 8, 1879	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	89 25
1110	R. H. Lamson, clerk district court, Oregon	Nov. 14, 1879	-----	100 00
1111	do	Nov. 19, 1879	-----	100 00
1112	G. W. Hazelton, United States attorney, eastern district, Wisconsin	Nov. 1, 1879	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	76 97
1702	M. M. Bane, receiver public moneys, Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec. 15, 1879	Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City	846 25
1703	V. W. Bayless, receiver public moneys, Eau Claire, Wis	Dec. 1, 1879	-----	211 73
1704	D. L. Quaw, receiver public moneys, Wausau, Wis	Dec. 1, 1879	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis { \$131.93	136 50
1705	F. M. Stewart, clerk court, western district, Wisconsin	Dec. 31, 1879	-----	902 05
1706	do	Dec. 31, 1879	First National Bank, Madison, Wis	145 48
1707	A. J. Faulk, clerk district court, Dakota	Dec. 31, 1879	-----	2 25
1708	do	Dec. 31, 1879	First National Bank, Yankton, Dak	13 44
1709	C. B. Hinsdill, clerk district court, western district, Michigan	Dec. 10, 1879	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich	150 00
1710	James M. McKee, clerk district court, southern district, Mississippi	Nov. 26, 1879	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans	250 00
607	L. S. B. Sawyer, clerk circuit court, California	Jan. 17, 1880	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal	98 00
608	Archy McGehee, clerk district court, southern district, Mississippi	Jan. 24, 1880	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La	125 00
609	James M. McKee, clerk circuit court, southern district, Mississippi	Jan. 24, 1880	-----	250 00
610	R. H. Milroy, Indian agent	Jan. 16, 1880	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C	52 00
611	I. C. Whipple, receiver of public moneys, Cheyenne, Wyo	Jan. 2, 1880	First National Bank, Denver, Colo	325 00
612	E. Kurtz, clerk circuit court, eastern district, Wisconsin	Jan. 21, 1880	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	213 80
613	J. W. Dimmick, clerk circuit court, middle district, Alabama	Jan. 5, 1880	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala	364 75
614	R. R. Goodrich, clerk circuit court, eastern district, Arkansas	Jan. 2, 1880	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark. { \$55 50	80 50
1049	W. W. Billson, United States attorney, Minnesota	Jan. 5, 1880	-----	25 00
1050	G. W. Hazelton, United States attorney, eastern district, Wisconsin	Feb. 10, 1880	First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn	205 15
1051	R. H. Lamson, clerk district court, Oregon	Feb. 12, 1880	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	25 00
1671	D. L. Quaw, receiver of public moneys, Wausau, Wis	Feb. 21, 1880	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg. { \$266 88	366 88
1672	Secretary of the Treasury	Mar. 30, 1880	-----	100 00
1673	N. W. Trimble, clerk district court, southern district, Alabama	Mar. 26, 1880	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C	84 20
1674	R. L. Goodrich, clerk circuit court, eastern district, Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1880	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La	1,240 00
1675	do	Mar. 23, 1880	-----	692 37
1676	James Seavey, clerk district court, third district, Washington Territory	Mar. 25, 1880	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark	243 00
1677	R. G. O'Brien, clerk United States court, Washington Territory	Mar. 3, 1880	-----	578 38
1678	F. M. Stewart, clerk district court, western district, Wisconsin	Mar. 4, 1880	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg	2,892 74
1679	do	Mar. 16, 1880	-----	1,673 02
1680	B. Kurtz, clerk circuit court, eastern district, Wisconsin	Mar. 12, 1880	First National Bank, Madison, Wis	181 27
1681	do	Mar. 16, 1880	-----	2,125 84
1682	John Ulrich, receiver of public moneys, Lacrosse, Wis	Mar. 5, 1880	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	66 59
		Mar. 26, 1880	-----	123 35
		Mar. 6, 1880	-----	70 00

11,662 66

12,076 81

EXHIBIT B.—Statement of amount collected and covered into the Treasury on account of depredations upon public lands—Continued.

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DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Year.	War- rant.	By whom collected and deposited.	Date.	Place of deposit.	Amount.	Total.
1880.						
Second quarter ..	697	N. W. Trimble, clerk circuit court, southern district of Alabama.	Apr. 8, 1880	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.	\$31 85	
	698	do	Apr. 16, 1880	do	165 90	
	699	L. S. B. Sawyer, clerk circuit court, southern district of California.	Apr. 30, 1880	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal.	196 00	
	700	E. S. Crocker, receiver of public moneys, Evanston, Wyo. .	Apr. 30, 1880	Colorado National Bank, Denver, Colo.	266 70	
	701	H. E. Mann, clerk circuit court, Minnesota.	Apr. 12, 1880	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn.	637 50	
	702	F. M. Stewart, clerk United States court, western district, Wisconsin.	Apr. 7, 1880	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.	750 00	
	703	E. Kurtz, clerk circuit court, eastern district, Wisconsin. .	Apr. 26, 1880	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,214 27	
	1566	J. A. Williamson, Commissioner General Land Office	May 21, 1880	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.	625 00	
	1567	George Turner, late United States marshal, southern district, Alabama.	May 17, 1880	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.	100 80	
	1568	T. J. Edwards, clerk circuit court, Nevada.	May 15, 1880	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal.	888 80	
	1569	Elias Brevort, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	May 25, 1880	First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	201 80	
	1570	W. H. C. Mitchell, receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich.	May 4, 1880	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	96 90	
	1571	W. W. Billson, United States attorney, Minnesota.	May 26, 1880	First National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn.	170 95	
	1572	William F. Prosser, special agent, Land Office.	Nov. 7, 1879	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	137 50	
	1573	do	Nov. 28, 1879	do	100 00	
	1574	do	Apr. 1, 1880	do	1,270 00	
	2058	Elias Brevort, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	June 21, 1880	First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	100 00	
	2059	J. W. Dimmick, clerk district court, middle district, Alabama.	June 7, 1880	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.	508 59	
	2060	A. W. McCullough, clerk United States court, northern district, Alabama.	June 17, 1880	First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	4,391 64	
	2061	do	June 23, 1880	do	527 38	
	2062	F. M. Stewart, clerk district court, western district, Wisconsin.	June 11, 1880	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.	750 00	
Third quarter....	2063	G. W. Hazleton, United States attorney, eastern district, Wisconsin.	June 25, 1880	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	225 00	
	624	George Turner, late United States marshal, southern district Alabama.	July 27, 1880	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.	311 75	\$13,356 08
	625	N. W. Trimble, clerk circuit court, southern district Alabama	July 3, 1880	do	990 51	
	626	C. B. Hinsdill, clerk district court, western district Michigan	July 15, 1880	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	295 50	
	627	R. H. Lamson, clerk circuit court, Oregon.	July 28, 1880	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	575 98	
	628	E. Kurtz, clerk circuit court, eastern district Wisconsin. .	July 16, 1880	First National Bank, Milwaukee.	280 06	
	629	Henry Fink, United States marshal, eastern district Wisconsin.	July 2, 1880	National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee.	41 90	
	630	M. M. Bane, receiver of public moneys, Salt Lake City.	July 26, 1880	Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City.	235 00	
	1181	H. M. Hinsdill, clerk circuit court, western district Michigan	Aug. 18, 1880	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,151 54	
	1182	F. M. Stewart, clerk United States court, western district Wisconsin.	Aug. 17, 1880	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.	224 45	
	1183	M. M. Bane, receiver of public moneys, Salt Lake City.	June 18, 1880	Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City.	3,091 04	

Fourth quarter ..	1831	Elias Brevoort, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Aug. 14, 1880	First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	145 56	8,930 37
	1832	T. F. Singiser, receiver of public moneys, Oxford, Idaho.	Aug. 30, 1880	Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City	230 00	
	1833	William M. Garvey, receiver of public moneys, Cheyenne, Wyo.	Sept. 20, 1880	First National Bank, Denver, Colo.	356 72	
	695	Paul J. Strobach, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.	Oct. 20, 1880	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.	47 60	
1881. First quarter ...	1259	{ George B. Folsom, receiver of public moneys, Taylor's Falls, Minn.	Nov. 5, 1880	{ Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn.	{ \$463 00 } { 1,106 05 }	4,804 04
	1260	{ G. T. McConnell, clerk United States court, second district, Washington Territory.	Nov. 24, 1880	{ First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	{ 352 00 }	
	1261	{ R. G. O'Brien, clerk United States court, second district, Washington Territory.	Nov. 26, 1880	{ }	{ \$155 32 } { 40 00 }	
	1262	{ F. M. Stewart, clerk United States court, western district Wisconsin.	Nov. 30, 1880	{ First National Bank, Madison, Wis.	{ 740 97 }	
	1263	do	Nov. 8, 1880		786 59	
	1795	George B. Folsom, receiver of public moneys, Taylor's Falls, Minn.	Dec. 7, 1880	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn.	299 99	
	1796	W. A. Spencer, clerk district court, Minnesota.	Dec. 30, 1880		60 00	
	1797	Elias Brevoort, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Dec. 9, 1880	First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	60 00	
	1798	R. G. O'Brien, clerk district court, Washington Territory.	Dec. 11, 1880	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	225 62	
	1799	F. M. Stewart, clerk United States court, western district Wisconsin.	Dec. 30, 1880	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.	426 90	
	681	J. W. Dimmick, clerk United States court, middle district Alabama.	Jan. 7, 1881	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.	1,320 34	
	682	C. B. Hinsdill, clerk district court, western district Michigan.	Jan. 13, 1881	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	914 84	
	683	W. A. Spencer, clerk district court, Minnesota.	Jan. 6, 1881	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn.	45 00	
	1468	E. Kurtz, clerk United States court, eastern district Wisconsin.	Feb. 10, 1881	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,299 77	
	1469	F. M. Stewart, clerk United States court, western district Wisconsin.	Feb. 7, 1881	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.	503 50	
	1470	do	Feb. 17, 1881		354 57	
	1471	James Seavey, clerk district court, Washington Territory.	Feb. 8, 1881	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	126 42	
	1472	do	Feb. 15, 1881		176 08	
	1473	W. H. C. Mitchell, receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich.	Feb. 9, 1881	Treasurer United States, Washington.	133 44	
	1474	M. M. Bane, receiver of public moneys, Salt Lake City.	Jan. 6, 1881		116 50	
	1475	do	Jan. 3, 1881	Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City	621 97	
	1476	George B. Folsom, receiver of public moneys, Taylor's Falls, Minn.	Jan. 5, 1881	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn.	185 96	
	2013	J. A. Williamson, Commissioner General Land Office.	Mar. 18, 1881	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.	550 00	11,778 12
	2014	P. C. Sletten, receiver of public moneys, Crookston, Minn.	Mar. 18, 1881	Second National Bank, Saint Paul, Minn.	4,782 43	
	2015	William F. Piosser, special agent General Land Office.	Mar. 4, 1881	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	39 00	
	2016	R. G. O'Brien, clerk United States district court, Washington Territory.	Feb. 25, 1881		228 84	
	2017	E. D. Frank, clerk United States district court, Nebraska.	Mar. 18, 1881	Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.	91 93	
	2018	J. M. McKee, clerk United States district court, southern district Mississippi.	Feb. 18, 1881	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.	200 00	
	2019	L. M. Nickerson, United States Indian agent.	Nov. 20, 1880	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal.	87 53	

Year.	War-rant.	By whom collected and deposited.	Date.	Place of deposit.	Amount.	Total.
1881.						
Second quarter	826	N. W. Trimble, clerk court, southern district, Alabama.....	Apr. 29, 1881	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.....	\$307 60	\$6, 072 16
	827	R. L. Goodrich, clerk court, eastern district, Arkansas.....	Apr. 30, 1881	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark...	325 00	
	828	F. M. Stewart, clerk court, western district, Wisconsin.....	Apr. 2, 1881	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.....	196 50	
	1615	W. H. C. Mitchell, receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich.	May 3, 1881	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....	30 00	
	1616	Elias Brevoort, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex	May 23, 1881	First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	150 00	
	1617	V. W. Bayless, receiver of public moneys, Eau Claire, Wis.	May 2, 1881	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.....	809 20	
	1618	F. M. Stewart, clerk United States court, western district, Wisconsin.	May 7, 1881	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.....	218 17	
	1619	R. H. Lamson, clerk United States court, district, Oregon..	Apr. 23, 1881	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.....	15 00	
	1620	Rufus Mallory, United States attorney, district, Oregon.....	Apr. 14, 1881	.....	400 00
	2208	N. W. Trimble, clerk court, southern district, Alabama.....	June 27, 1881	Assistant treasurer, New Orleans.....	1, 641 75	
	2209	R. L. Goodrich, clerk court, eastern district, Arkansas.....	June 8, 1881	.....	162 50
	2210	C. B. Hinsdill, clerk court, eastern district, Michigan.....	June 2, 1881	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	96 64	
	2211	R. H. Lamson, clerk court, district, Oregon.....	June 24, 1881	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.....	100 00	
	2112	F. M. Stewart, clerk court, western district, Wisconsin.....	June 30, 1881	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.....	520 70	
	2213	E. Kurtz, clerk court, eastern district, Wisconsin.....	June 3, 1881	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.....	66 00	
	2214	do.....	June 7, 1881	.....	50 00
	2215	do.....	June —, 1881	.....	609 09
	2288	J. W. Dimmick, clerk circuit court, middle district, Alabama	June 15, 1881	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.....	153 51	
	2289	F. M. Stewart, clerk circuit court, western district, Wisconsin.	May 16, 1881	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.....	220 50	
Third quarter....	730	Paul J. Strobach, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.	July —, 1881	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.....	384 76	\$6, 072 16
	731	R. L. Goodrich, clerk court, eastern district of Arkansas...	July 1, 1881	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark...	6 00	
	732	W. H. C. Mitchell, receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich.	July 26, 1881	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....	321 27	
	733	Elias Brevoort, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex	July —, 1881	First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	600 00	
	734	E. Kurtz, clerk court, eastern district, Wisconsin.....	July 15, 1881	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.....	18 52	
	735	V. W. Bayless, receiver of public moneys, Eau Claire, Wis.	July 2, 1881	.....	167 77
	736	J. M. Wilkinson, receiver of public moneys, Marquette, Mich	July 13, 1881	Assistant treasurer, Chicago, Ill.....	1, 667 95	
	1766	do.....	Sept. 29, 1881	.....	280 15
	1767	Paul J. Strobach, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.	Sept. 13, 1881	First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.....	24 48	
	1768	J. F. Rollins, receiver of public moneys, Gainesville, Fla....	Aug. 5, 1881	Merchants' National Bank, Savannah, Ga.....	88 50	
	1769	Elias Brevoort, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Aug. 24, 1881	First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	100 00	
	1770	Samuel W. Sherfey, receiver of public moneys, La Mesilla, N. Mex.	Aug. 29, 1881	.....	200 00
Fourth quarter...	1771	H. M. Hinsdill, clerk district court, western district, Michigan	Sept. 27, 1881	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	515 00	4, 374 40
	306	Edwin Ellis, Indian agent.....	Nov. 5, 1881	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.....	969 72	
	825	Elias Brevoort, receiver of public moneys, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Oct. 21, 1881	First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	100 00	
	826	Samuel W. Sherfey, receiver of public moneys, La Mesilla, N. Mex.	Oct. 4, 1881	.....	150 00

827	Ralph L. Goodrich, clerk district court, eastern district, Arkansas.	Oct. 31, 1881	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.	70 00	
828	D. J. Davison, clerk United States court, eastern district, Michigan.	Oct. 27, 1881	} Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich. { \$4,255 542 }	4,797 00	
		Oct. 28, 1881			
829	C. B. Hinsdill, clerk United States district court, western district, Michigan.	Oct. 1, 1881	City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	792 59	
830	R. H. Lamson, clerk circuit court, Oregon.	Oct. 25, 1881	First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	240 00	
831	E. Kurtz, clerk district court, Wisconsin.	Oct. 11, 1881	First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	75 00	
1307	F. M. Stewart, clerk United States district court, western district, Wisconsin.	Nov. 16, 1881	First National Bank, Madison, Wis.	35 00	
1308	D. J. Davison, clerk United States district court, eastern district, Michigan.	Nov. 15, 1881	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	675 00	
1309	Paul J. Strobach, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.	Nov. 11, 1881	} First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala. { \$90 00 34 40 }	124 40	
		Nov. 19, 1881			
1310	J. M. Wilkinson, receiver of public moneys, Marquette, Mich.	Nov. 9, 1881	Assistant treasurer, Chicago, Ill.	62 00	
1311	S. W. Sherfey, receiver of public moneys, La Mesilla, N. Mex.	Nov. 1, 1881	Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C.	332 92	
1865	Ralph L. Goodrich, clerk United States district court, eastern district, Arkansas.	Dec. 12, 1881	Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.	200 00	
1866	Edward F. Bishop, clerk United States district court, Colorado.	Dec. 31, 1881	First National Bank, Denver, Colo.	322 97	
1867	A. Mandell, clerk United States district court, eastern district, Michigan.	Dec. 10, 1881	Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	518 82	
1868	W. H. C. Mitchell, receiver of public moneys, Reed City, Mich.	Dec. 6, 1881	.....	261 90	
1869	Paul J. Strobach, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.	Dec. 6, 1881	} First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala. { \$22 50 175 00 }	197 50	
		Dec. 27, 1881			
1870	J. M. Wilkinson, receiver of public moneys, Marquette, Mich.	Dec. 23, 1881	Assistant treasurer, Chicago, Ill.	400 00	
1871	L. T. Crane, receiver of public moneys, Marysville, Cal.	Dec. 19, 1881	Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal.	500 00	
Total to January 1, 1882.					10,764 82
					168,267 41

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 20, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the request for information as to the receipts and expenditures of the government growing out of the Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, contained in your letter of the 18th instant, I have the honor to furnish you with the following statement, viz:

Receipts:

Water rents.....	\$2,714 86	
Ground rents.....	1,000 00	
Sale of lots, &c.....	2,536 40	
		\$6,251 26

Disbursements:

Improvements.....	3,091 86	
Miscellaneous.....	412 41	
Salary of superintendent.....	2,500 00	
		6,004 27

Receipts over disbursements	246 90
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Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., April 13, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward you herewith a detailed estimate of the current expenses of this institution for the year ending June 30, 1883.

I think all the information you desire will be found in this statement and in our annual report, twenty copies of which I left on the table in your committee-room yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, *Chairman.*

*Estimate in detail of the current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.*

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Intellectual department:	
1 president, with board of family	\$4,000
In the college:	
2 professors, \$2,400 each, with house.....	4,800
1 professor, with board	2,000
3 professors, \$1,500 each, with board.....	4,500
In the primary department:	
1 principal instructor, with house.....	2,000
1 assistant instructor, with board.....	1,200
1 assistant instructor, with board.....	400
1 instructor of articulation, with board.....	500
Special instructors employed only a part of the time in both departments:	
1 instructor in art	360
1 teacher of gymnastics	210
Domestic department:	
1 supervisor and clerk, with board.....	1,200
1 matron, with board	600
1 assistant matron, with board	400
1 master mechanic, with house	1,080
1 steward, with house	720
1 janitor, with rooms.....	480
1 gate-keeper, with house.....	480
1 fireman, with house	480

1 carriage driver, with board.....	\$336
1 chief cook, with board	240
2 assistant cooks, \$14 per month each, with board	336
1 seamstress, with board.....	144
1 assistant seamstress, with board	132
1 head laundress, with board	192
3 assistant laundresses, \$14 per month each, with board.....	504
2 chambermaids, \$12 per month each, with board.....	288
3 waitresses, \$11 per month each, with board.....	396
1 farm hand	360
1 farm hand, with rooms	300.
2 laborers, \$12 per month each, with board.....	288.
1 usher, employed only part of the year.....	225.
	\$29, 1511
Groceries and provisions.....	10, 784.
Meats	4, 500.
Fuel and light	3, 350.
Books and illustrative apparatus	500
General repairs	2, 500
Seed, fertilizing, blacksmithing, &c	429
Printing.....	150
Drugs and chemicals	350.
Medical and surgical attendance.....	750.
Rent of telephones	150.
Feed, for live stock	400.
Dry goods and furniture.....	1, 686
Support of one feeble-minded child in the Pennsylvania school at Media, Pa. *	300.
	55, 000.

Apportionment of appropriations for surveying the public lands during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

	June 30, 1881.	June 30, 1882.	*June 30, 1883.
Arizona.....	\$10, 000 00	\$9, 500 00	\$12, 000 00.
California.....	36, 110 96	30, 000 00	45, 000 00.
Colorado.....	30, 000 00	19, 000 00	38, 000 00.
Dakota.....	35, 000 00	31, 400 00	45, 000 00.
Florida.....	8, 000 00	3, 100 00	10, 000 00.
Idaho.....	14, 051 42	13, 000 00	15, 000 00.
Louisiana.....	12, 000 00	13, 000 00	15, 000 00.
Minnesota.....	16, 000 00	16, 000 00	20, 000 00.
Montana.....	15, 000 00	20, 000 00	20, 000 00.
Nebraska and Iowa.....	25, 000 00	20, 000 00	30, 000 00.
Nevada.....	17, 000 00	16, 000 00	22, 000 00.
New Mexico.....	20, 000 00	25, 000 00	25, 000 00.
Oregon.....	16, 000 00	19, 000 00	23, 000 00.
Utah.....	14, 100 00	16, 000 00	15, 000 00.
Washington.....	16, 000 00	19, 000 00	25, 000 00.
Wyoming.....	15, 000 00	12, 000 00	20, 000 00.
	737 62	†18, 000 00	‡20, 000 00.
		†18, 000 00	
Total.....	300, 000 00	318, 000 00	400, 000 00.

* If \$400,000 is appropriated.

† Public strip north of Texas under contract.

‡ Not apportioned.

§ Reserved to cover unforeseen exigencies of the service.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a list, made out in accordance with your request, of the salaries paid to the officers of this hospital. Under the law organizing the hospital, the board of visitors serve without compensation. (See R. S., Title

*As provided for in act of Congress approved June 16, 1880.

LIX, p. 946, sec. 4840.) My own salary is fixed by law at \$4,000. (See R. S. supplement, p. 602, chap. 132, sec. 1.) The salaries and wages are, in the case of the other officers and employes, determined by the Superintendent, and then approved by the board of visitors. (See R. S., Title LIX, sec. 4839.)

If there is anything omitted in this table, I shall be happy to supply it, or afford you any other information in regard to the hospital within my knowledge.

I should add that in speaking of the special improvements, for which an appropriation is asked, before the committee I omitted to state that these, as well as that for a distinct building for the female insane, have had the careful consideration of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and are recommended in his last annual report. I have no doubt but these very necessary appropriations, which are essential if this hospital is to be kept up to the standard of excellence which a United States hospital should maintain, have sufficiently commended themselves to your committee by their own merits, but I felt that it was due to the honorable Secretary, who had taken pains to look into the matter, that your attention should be called to the fact of his indorsement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, April 14, 1882.

Statement of certain officers and their salaries.

Names.	Salary.	By what authority.
Nine visitors.....	No compensation.	Organic law.
	<i>Per annum.</i>	
W. W. Godding, M. D., superintendent.....	\$4,000	By law.
S. B. Lyon, M. D., chief clerk and physician.....	1,400	Superintendent and board of visitors.
A. H. Witmer, M. D., first assistant physician.....	1,300	Do.
M. I. Stack, M. D., second assistant physician.....	1,100	Do.
G. W. Foster, M. D., third assistant physician.....	1,000	Do.
A. C. Patterson, M. D., night medical inspector.....	600	Do.
H. C. Cross, bookkeeper.....	900	Do.
I. A. Watson, clerk.....	540	Do.
A. E. Orfutt, copyist.....	200	Do.
Druggist.....	600	Do.
Organist.....	150	Do.
Tailor.....	540	Do.
Supervisor.....	480	Do.
Assistant supervisor.....	390	Do.
Do.....	360	Do.
Female supervisor.....	300	Do.
Assistant female supervisor.....	240	Do.
Housekeeper.....	480	Do.
Assistant housekeeper.....	390	Do.
Baker.....	540	Do.
Assistant baker.....	300	Do.
Farm steward.....	840	Do.
Superintendent of stables.....	660	Do.
Head carpenter.....	900	Do.
Engineer.....	900	Do.
Pumpman at river.....	480	Do.
	<i>Per month.</i>	
Attendants, male.....	\$16 to \$25 00	Superintendent.
Attendants, female.....	10 to 17 50	Do.
Female domestics.....	8 to 15 00	Do.
Firemen, drivers, and laborers.....	8 to 27 50	Do.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with your request I herewith hand you the list of patients, with the number of each class now in this hospital, who are supported by friends or means other than the regular appropriation. I have also given the number of transient persons found insane within the limits of the District of Columbia who are now in the hospital.

I ought to add that as a year's residence is all that is required to make a citizen of

the District, the number of persons committed as indigent insane in the District is out of proportion to the number of insane usually found in an equal population elsewhere. This is especially true of the colored race.

Hoping that the information will answer your purpose, and trusting you will inform me if it is not satisfactory,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,

Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
April 18, 1882.

List of patients now at the hospital who are supported wholly by private means.

INDEPENDENT PATIENTS ADMITTED ON PRIVATE BOND.

Names.	Date of admission.	From whence.	Am't paid.
			<i>Per annum.</i>
Bryan Hall	May 4, 1874	District of Columbia ...	\$260
Joseph D. Harris	July 13, 1876	do	260
William M. Bryant	October 18, 1877	Alexandria, Va	364
E. C. Carrington	April 9, 1881	District of Columbia ...	364
Mary E. Cazerove	November 11, 1856	Alexandria, Va	624
Ann Phillips	November 17, 1856	District of Columbia ...	208
Sarah C. Wood	February 7, 1869	do	364
Mary DeCamdre	May 9, 1874	do	364
Jane P. Case	July 6, 1876	do	364
Margaret R. Key	April 14, 1879	do	260
Jenny M. Lowell	November 2, 1880	do	364
Clarissa J. Redfield	December 16, 1881	do	260
Priscilla H. Key	January 23, 1882	do	520
Laura T. McWilliams	March 3, 1882	do	260

The above fourteen patients are admitted under authority of Revised Statutes, title lix, chap. iv, sec. 4853, as independent or pay patients. The hospital receives for their support \$4,836 per annum, or an average payment of \$345+ per patient.

Patients admitted as indigent by order of the Commissioners, whose expenses, at the rate of \$5 per week, have been defrayed by friends.

Names.	When admitted.	From whence.
Otho Gartrell	February 15, 1881	District of Columbia.
William Griffith	January 11, 1882	Do.
Sarah R. Cox	June 2, 1880	Do.

Nine Army patients, sent here by order of the Secretary of War, have their expenses paid, six by friends, three by the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C.

Two patients sent from the Navy have their expenses paid by friends.

Marine-hospital patients sent to the hospital by the Secretary of the Treasury under the law (see Supplement, R. S., 1874 to 1881, sec. 5, p. 191), are paid for at the rate of \$4.50 each per week.

There are fifteen transient persons found insane within the limits of the District now in the hospital. This class is liable to considerable fluctuation in numbers, according to the existence or non-existence of friends to whom they can be removed by the District authorities.

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1882.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I herewith inclose a form of proviso for the legislation in regard to the sale of hospital products and waste, subject to such revision as the committee may see fit to make.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

Col. ROBT. J. STEVENS,
Clerk House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Please don't let any items of the appropriation for special improvements (\$38,500) fall out, as they are all very much needed.

Appropriation for the support of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

(Proposed legislation to follow "for the support, clothing, &c., \$202,500, less District appropriation.")

Provided, That not exceeding \$1,000 of this appropriation may be expended to defray the expenses of the removal of patients to their friends; and that hereafter the hospital may sell or exchange its surplus products and waste material for its benefit, using and accounting for the same as its other funds.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1882.

Appropriation for the Government Hospital for the Insane, 1883.

(To follow after the clause authorizing the admission of the inmates of the Volunteer Soldiers' Homes and United States convicts to the hospital)

To construct such additional accommodations as may be thereby rendered necessary, \$125,000: *Provided*, That the plans and estimates for the same shall be prepared under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol and shall receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the accommodations when completed not to exceed the above amount.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, April 17, 1882.

SIR: I would respectfully recommend that the section (465 R. S.) respecting insane convicts be amended so as to embrace the following provisions respecting their places of imprisonment and the expenses of conveying them to the designated asylums and of keeping them.

Very respectfully,

BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

This should have contained copy of the act.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, May 10, 1882.

SIR: Referring to department letter respecting insane convicts, which is hereby withdrawn, I would respectfully request that section 1 of the act of June 23, 1874, be amended so as to read as follows:

"That upon the application of the Attorney-General the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the Insane Asylum, in the District of Columbia, all persons who, having been charged with offenses against the United States, are in the actual custody of its officers, and all persons who have been or shall be convicted of any offense in a court of the United States, and are imprisoned

in any State prison or penitentiary of any State or Territory, and who during the term of their imprisonment have or shall become and be insane."

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, April 25, 1882.

SIR: In answer to your favor of the 18th inst. I beg to inclose herewith copy of a letter from W. W. Godding, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, inclosing a list of insane convicts admitted to the hospital.

Very respectfully,

SAM'L MULLIKEN,
Chief Clerk.

ROBERT J. STEVENS, Esq.,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., ———.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 19th inst., I herewith inclose names of persons, fourteen in number, admitted to this hospital under act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, and sections 4851 and 4852, Title LIX, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Very respectfully,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

Mr. SAMUEL MULLIKEN,
Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Insane convicts admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

	Admitted.
1. George Sheppard.....	April 21, 1875.
2. Solomon; alias "John," Diltz.....	May 17, 1877.
3. John A. Carter.....	January 24, 1878.
4. John E. Rogers.....	January 19, 1878.
5. Victoria Poole.....	January 24, 1878.
6. Oliver F. Delphy.....	December 17, 1879.
7. Joseph Patch.....	April 24, 1880.
8. James Richardson, alias "William Richards".....	February 4, 1880.
9. Richard Harris.....	February 4, 1880.
10. John White.....	October 26, 1880.
11. John Cole, alias "John H. Signey," "Captain Jack," &c.....	May 12, 1881.
12. Charles Scott, alias "Chas. M. Deming".....	August 5, 1881.
13. Henry Boyd.....	December 20, 1881.
14. Isaac Humbey.....	December 20, 1881.

Estimate for annual repairs and improvements United States Capitol, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

For new copper roof, supported by iron beams and brick arches, over the portico of the Library, and the rooms of the old building connected with the Library, and for general repairs to roof.....	\$4,500
Material for painting.....	3,000
Repairs steam boilers and coils.....	4,000
Materials for plumbing.....	1,500
Hardware and iron.....	1,000
Lumber.....	1,200
Material for covering fly-doors.....	600
Transportation and express charges.....	200

Care of clocks central building.....	\$100
Forage.....	150
Fresco painting.....	3,000
Bricks, lime, and cement.....	1,000
Brushes, sponges, and soap, for cleaning floors and windows.....	400
Grate bars and iron castings.....	650
Shelving with iron shelves loft connected with fire-room, House of Representatives.....	2,000
Shelving Library, stationery, and document rooms.....	1,200
Salary of architect.....	4,500
Salary of disbursing officer.....	1,000
Pay rolls.....	30,000
Total.....	60,000

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: W. H. Bailey informs me that for the past fifteen years he has performed the duties of superintendent of meters and lamps at the Capitol at a compensation of \$1,200 per year, which has been paid from the appropriation for lighting the Capitol and grounds, in which provision is annually made for the pay of superintendent of meters, the amount of compensation being left to the discretion of the Architect of the Capitol. He further states that on the 1st of December, 1868, by request of the mayor of the city of Washington, he was detailed by General Michler as superintendent of the street lamps of this city and of gas in the offices of the city government, which duty he has continued to perform up to this time, under the promise of a salary of \$900 a year under the appropriations for streets, District of Columbia.

I have decided that, as he is in the public service, receiving a compensation fixed by law, by force of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes, he cannot draw both salaries. I see no relief for him except by such provision as Congress may deem proper to make in the appropriation acts; and I respectfully commend him to your consideration, knowing that you will do what is right.

Very respectfully,

WM. LAWRENCE,
Comptroller.

To the COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 3, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR: Being averse from making suggestions of legislation, save in extreme cases or in an annual report, I do not send this letter to Congress formally; I deem it, however, so worthy of consideration that I inclose it to you, as chairman of Committee on Appropriations, with the request that you would read it, and, if you deem it worthy of it, will lay it before your committee and make the suggestions it contains available by bill, or as an amendment to some bill, to be reported by you.

Yours, truly,

CHAS. J. FOLGER.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, M. C.,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, January 27, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the following facts:

There are now in the Treasury of the United States uncurrent silver coins to the amount of \$459,472.38, as follows: Three-cent pieces, \$77,489.27; half dimes, \$257,026.35; twenty-cent pieces, \$79,299; abraded and unfit for circulation, \$45,657.76.

These amounts are held in the various offices as follows :

Office.	Three-cent pieces.	Half dimes.	Twenty-cent pieces.	Abraded and unfit for circulation.	Totals.
Washington, D. C	\$4,934 10	\$5,035 05	\$1,980 00	\$11,069 26	\$23,018 41
Baltimore, Md	3,697 86	15,226 05	2,130 00	6 00	21,059 91
New York, N. Y	36,379 89	150,600 00	29,800 00	.....	216,779 89
Philadelphia, Pa	13,200 00	28,000 00	3,000 00	.....	44,200 00
Boston, Mass	10,872 00	40,529 00	27,763 00	31,900 00	111,064 00
Cincinnati, Ohio	5,253 00	10,199 00	3,116 00	.....	18,568 00
Chicago, Ill	2,001 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	.....	9,001 00
Saint Louis, Mo	663 00	.....	7,230 00	.....	7,893 00
New Orleans, La	488 06	2,425 25	80 00	.....	2,993 31
San Francisco, Cal	36	12 00	2,200 00	2,682 50	4,894 86
Totals	77,489 27	257,026 35	79,299 00	45,657 76	459,472 38

Three-cent silver pieces and silver half dimes are no longer struck as coins of the United States (Revised Statutes, section 3513), their place having been supplied by minor coins of the same denominations (section 3515); by the act of Congress of May 2, 1878 (20 Statutes, 47), the coinage of twenty-cent pieces was prohibited, and all silver coins of the above-mentioned denominations, when received, are retained in the Treasury and not paid out.

The accumulation of abraded silver coins arises from the fact that there has been no appropriation for their recoinage for the last two fiscal years, and there is no law fixing the least current weight of silver coins or providing for their recoinage as is the case with gold coins (sections 3505 and 3512); and there is no method of disposing of silver coins so reduced in weight by natural abrasion as to be unfit for circulation, though the Treasury is required to redeem such coins under the act of Congress of June 9, 1879 (21 Statutes, 7).

The coins included in the above table are held at their face value in the cash of the various offices, which offices are usually examined annually by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, also, when changes in the heads thereof occur, involving much time and labor in verifying by actual count the amount of such coin at every examination; they unnecessarily swell the cash with unavailable funds and lumber up the vaults, which are now inconveniently crowded, with heavy metal which has no longer any real value as currency.

The only practical disposition that can be made of these coins is to send them to mint for recoinage, involving a discrepancy in the cash of the Treasury to an amount equal to the loss upon their recoinage, which discrepancy can be made good only by an appropriation of the amount.

It will be impossible to estimate exactly what the loss will be, but I have the honor to suggest that Congress be asked to grant an appropriation of \$25,000 for the service of the fiscal year 1883, for the recoinage of uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury.

This suggestion is not intended to affect the estimate for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the "recoinage of gold and silver coins," Book of Estimates of Appropriations, 1882-'83, page 170, but an appropriation of \$25,000 in addition thereto is desired.

Very respectfully,

JAS. GILFILLAN,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 29, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the estimate for an appropriation of \$30,000 for "compensation in lieu of moieties" for the next fiscal year, on page 171 of the Book of Estimates for 1883, is not considered sufficient to meet the increasing demands upon it.

The appropriation of a like amount for the current fiscal year is now nearly exhausted, and it is estimated that the sum of \$50,000 will be required for the service of the ensuing year.

I have therefore to request that an appropriation of that amount, in lieu of the sum estimated, be made for the purpose stated.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of your committee, a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the insufficient estimates heretofore presented to Congress to meet the expenditures under the appropriation for "stamps, paper, and dies," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and to invite attention to the amended estimates of the Commissioner herewith transmitted, amounting to \$592,500.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, May 23, 1882.

SIR: The steady increase in the collections from internal revenue compels an increased expenditure for dies, paper, and stamps.

I have caused a careful estimate to be made for the next fiscal year for the above-named appropriation, and find that the estimates are not sufficient, and that there should be appropriated the sum of \$592,500, as shown in the detailed amended estimate inclosed herewith.

I have the honor to request that this subject be brought to the attention of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

Very respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

HON. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Amended estimate for the appropriation for "stamps, paper, and dies" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

For printing stamps, all kinds.....	\$445,000
For examining paper, Secretary's office	7,000
For "stamp roll"	49,000
For stamp paper, 650,000 pounds.....	78,000
For transportation of paper	3,000
For expressage.....	500
For miscellaneous.....	10,000
Total	592,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 21, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of letter of the Comptroller of the Currency of September 19, 1881, in regard to an additional appropriation for the redemption of certain unsigned national-bank notes stolen from his office during the years 1864, 1867, and 1868.

By the sundry civil act of June 20, 1878, there was appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for this object, which proved insufficient, and the Comptroller estimates that an additional amount of \$2,500 will be required.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, September 19, 1881.

SIR: During the year 1864 there were stolen from this office unsigned notes on the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., of the denomination of \$50 and \$100, amounting to \$4,500; during 1867, notes of the same denomination, of the First National Bank of

Jersey City, N. J., amounting to \$12,500; and in 1868, notes of the Third National Bank of New York, N. Y., denomination of \$10 and \$20, amounting to \$750.

To provide for the redemption of such of the above notes as should be presented, Congress inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill, passed June 20, 1878, the following: "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem certain unsigned national-bank notes stolen from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency during the years 1864 to 1868 inclusive, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

The amount then appropriated was exhausted in August of the same year, and since then less than \$800 of these notes have been presented and returned to the holders for want of funds to pay them. From the best information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that an appropriation of \$2,500 would be more than sufficient to redeem any such notes as may be hereafter presented, and I respectfully suggest that you recommend an additional appropriation of that amount.

Very respectfully,

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller.

Hon. WM. WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, March 4, 1882.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant in regard to an appropriation for the redemption of certain stolen national-bank notes, and, in reply, would inform you that on September 19, 1881, I addressed a letter to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an appropriation of \$2,500 for that purpose, and within the past two weeks have furnished the Secretary's office with a copy of that communication, as the original had been mislaid.

I am advised that the Secretary has forwarded the same to Congress for an appropriation, and is now pending before the House Committee on Appropriations.

Very respectfully,

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller.

I. R. HITT, Esq.,
Chicago, Ill.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 15, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, copy of a letter, dated March 8, 1882, from Col. A. F. Rockwell, United States Army, in charge of public buildings and grounds, to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, requesting that the estimate submitted for paving roadways to the north front of the Executive Mansion be increased from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1882.

GENERAL: The estimates submitted by this office for "buildings and grounds in and around Washington," 1882-'83, contained, under the head of "Improvement and care of public grounds," an item for "paving roadways to north front of Executive Mansion, \$8,000" (see Book of Estimates, 1882-'83, page 149). This estimate has been submitted yearly since 1878, and its amount is based upon the prices then ruling for the laying of asphalt pavement, viz, \$1.75 per square yard. Since that time the cost of labor and materials having considerably advanced, it will, as I am advised by the engineer department of the District government, cost at least \$2.35 per square yard to lay a good substantial asphalt roadway with stone gutters, and a space 15 feet in width and about 350 feet in length along the northern curb of the roadway, upon which horses and carriages can be parked, laid in granite blocks. The area of this roadway is about 4,142 square yards, which, at \$2.35 per square yard, would cost to lay the pavement as above, \$9,733.70, or, to allow for contingencies, say \$10,000.

In view of the facts above presented I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that Congress be at once asked to increase the estimate for "paving roadways to north front of Executive Mansion" from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Colonel, U. S. Army, in Charge.

Brig. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
March 10, 1882.

Copy respectfully submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War, with recommendation that the matter be brought to the attention of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Chief of Engineers, Brig. & Bvt. Maj. Gen.

Colonel Rockwell's letter, requesting that his estimate for "paving roadways to north front of Executive Mansion," be increased from \$8,000 to \$10,000, was sent by him to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, March 8, 1882;

Was forwarded by Chief of Engineers to Secretary of War, March 10, 1882; and

Was forwarded by Secretary of War to Hon. Frank Hiseock, chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, March 15, 1882.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882.

SIR: Upon my assuming charge of this office on April 1, 1881, relieving Col. Thos. L. Casey of the same, the accommodations as to office rooms in the old building of the Navy Department were found to be inadequate, and I was therefore allowed, through the courtesy of the Quartermaster's Department, to occupy the upper portion of the premises No. 1700 Pennsylvania avenue. An annual rental of \$900 has been for the past year, and is now, paid for these premises by that department, and, as the larger and most desirable rooms are occupied in the transaction of the business of Public Buildings and Grounds, it would seem proper that this office should pay a proportionate part of the rental, and I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that an appropriation of \$600 be made for the coming fiscal year for "Rent of Office Public Buildings and Grounds." The granting of this item would not necessarily imply an increase in the annual appropriations, as a deduction in the same amount can be made in the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, the result simply being the transfer of the payment from one department of the government to another.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Colonel, United States Army, in charge.

HON. FRANK HISEOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 7, 1881.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the consideration of the Committee on Appropriations, plans and estimates for proposed new buildings at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, which it is estimated will cost \$13,928.44.

The commanding officer of the post forwards the papers with the following remarks:

"The officers' quarters here now are nothing but log huts, except the commanding officer's, which is a frame shell.

"This post is very important, being well located in the midst of this large Indian reservation. It is, I think, as likely to be permanent as any post I know of, and should be made comfortable and complete."

The papers are approved by the department and division commanders, and the Quartermaster-General, in submitting the plans, remarks that "the experience of the present season shows that Arizona still needs military protection, and that it will probably continue to need it for some time hereafter."

The amount asked for is too large to be met from the allotment to the Military Division of the Pacific, and, therefore, a special appropriation of the amount estimated is respectfully recommended.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 23, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR: As you requested through my aide, Captain Sladen, I write you to remind you of the deficiency estimate for our cadet hospital.

It is a real deficiency. The heating apparatus, indeed, was not estimated for at all; still, taken as a whole, the amount needed for the completion of this costly structure is, in my judgment, classed as a deficiency, for the last year's estimate was insufficient. It will cost more in future and be a great disappointment and inconvenience to us to have this item thrown out. If it were worth while to build a hospital at large expense, and almost finish it, certainly there is every reason for carrying it on to completion. It cannot be used as it now is. The heating apparatus, according to the plan, is absolutely essential.

Relying upon your good judgment, I leave the subject with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 26, 1882.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th instant requesting certain information in regard to the Census Bureau, I have the honor to transmit herewith certain communications received to-day from the superintendent, which will be found to contain a detailed statement of the matters, concerning which your inquiries were made.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt, by your reference under date of the 20th instant, of a letter addressed you upon the 19th instant, by the Hon. Frank Hiscock, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, and in compliance with your request for a report upon the matters contained in said letter (which is herewith returned) I beg leave to submit the following:

I. The expenditures and liabilities of this office on account of the Tenth Census, up to the first of May, are shown in detail, as requested, in the accompanying table (Exhibit A).

II. The "pay-roll force of the Washington office, classified by the amount of salaries paid," is shown in a second table (Exhibit B).

III. The required list of special agents and their assistants is given in a third table (Exhibit C), in which are also shown the rates of their compensation, as well as the full amount paid and payable on account of the salaries and expenses of this branch of the service, for the month of April last.

IV. With reference to the request to be informed of the present state of the work of the Bureau as regards completion, with an estimate of the necessary expenses of the office for the next fiscal year, I would say that after a very careful study of every detail of this question, I judge that to complete in a satisfactory manner during the next fiscal year, the compilation of the statistics, and the preparation of the full report upon the census of 1880, the following expenditures will be necessary, viz:

For salaries and expenses of the special agents and their assistants.....	\$66,000
For pay-roll of the Washington office	163,000

For miscellaneous expenses, as follows:

Rent	\$6,000	
Gas	1,500	
Stationary	3,000	
Other miscellaneous	5,500	
		<hr/> 16,000
Total		245,000

V. As affording a full and detailed statement of the probable number of quarto pages which will be comprised in the final reports upon the Tenth Census, as heretofore planned, with the probable expense of printing, binding, and illustrating the same, I beg leave to subjoin copies of two letters lately addressed by this office to the Hon. Eugene Hale, chairman Committee on the Tenth Census, United States Senate, in response to his inquiries upon this subject in behalf of said committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement of expenses on account of the tenth census to May 1, 1882.

Branch of investigation.	Names of persons in charge.	Amount paid.	Accounts unpaid.	Total expense.
Enumerator's accounts		\$2,094,972 05	950 00	\$2,095,922 05
Supervisor's accounts		133,970 59	712 45	134,683 04
Re-enumeration of Saint Louis	C. M. Woodward, supervisor	4,373 60		4,373 60
Re-enumeration of South Carolina	G. F. Butterfield and four assistants	3,726 07		3,726 07
Superintendent's office	C. W. Seaton, superintendent	1,598,572 08	11,752 18	1,610,324 26
Manufacturing statistics of cities	345 special agents	87,975 96	534 90	88,510 86
Statistics of the mining industry east of the Mississippi River	Prof. R. Pumpelly and fifty-seven assistants	91,227 57	1,899 25	93,126 82
Statistics of the mining industry west of the Mississippi River	Clarence King and fifty-four assistants	65,279 00		65,279 00
Statistics of the fisheries	Prof. G. Brown Goode and twenty-six assistants	47,021 63		47,021 63
Statistics of meat production	Clarence Gordon and thirteen assistants	33,432 96	827 08	34,260 04
Social statistics of cities	Col. G. E. Waring and twenty-three assistants	35,013 59	1,284 09	36,297 68
Statistics of Indians not taxed	Maj. John W. Powell and four assistants	30,325 60	228 00	30,553 60
Statistics of forestry and lumbering industry	Prof. C. S. Sargent and twenty-four assistants	26,285 44	2,697 18	28,982 62
Statistics of wealth, debt, and taxation	Robert P. Porter and two assistants	26,774 64	708 25	27,482 89
Statistics of power and machinery used in manufactures	W. P. Trowbridge and eight assistants	25,072 89	1,541 28	26,614 17
Statistics of the defective, delinquent, and dependent classes	Rev. F. H. Wines and three assistants	22,960 28	1,109 25	24,069 53
Statistics of the cotton culture	Prof. E. W. Hilgard and fourteen assistants	18,928 26	2,028 00	20,956 26
Statistics of fire and marine insurance	Charles A. Jenney	21,697 45	2,898 54	24,595 99
Statistics of schools, churches, and libraries	Dr. Henry R. Waite and fifteen assistants	16,136 22	1,125 69	17,261 91
Statistics of orchard fruits, hops, and manufacture of tobacco	Jacob R. Dodge and fourteen assistants	9,375 95	766 50	10,142 45
Statistics of the manufactures of glass and coke, and wages in manufacturing industry	Jos. D. Weeks and four assistants	9,420 47	557 00	9,977 47
Statistics of the quarrying industry of the United States	Dr. George W. Hawes and nineteen assistants	15,855 37	1,072 34	16,927 71
Statistics of the tobacco culture	Prof. J. B. Killebrew and five assistants	6,565 18		6,565 18
Vital and mortuary statistics	C. S. Mixer, W. A. King, and William Lee	6,044 13		6,044 13
Statistics of the silk industry	W. C. Wyckoff and one assistant	6,554 85	513 45	7,068 30
Statistics of the production of cereals	Prof. William H. Brewer	4,944 99		4,944 99
Statistics of railroads, transportation, express, and telegraph companies	J. H. Goodspeed, R. P. Porter, and two assistants	3,696 30		3,696 30
Statistics of Alaska, its population, industry, and resources	Ivan Petroff and one assistant	6,451 98	350 00	6,801 98
Statistics of newspapers and publishing interests	S. N. D. North	5,281 27	63 00	5,344 27
Statistics of the movement of population	Henry Gannett and one assistant	3,156 80		3,156 80
Statistics of the production of petroleum	S. F. Peckham	5,083 65	342 65	5,426 30
Statistics of the manufacture of iron	James M. Swank	3,062 40		3,062 40
Statistics of the manufacture of wool	George William Bond and one assistant	3,267 33		3,267 33
Statistics of the chemical manufacturing industry	Henry Bower and two assistants	2,823 25	205 96	3,029 21
Statistics of the factory system of the United States	Carroll D. Wright	3,498 59	258 00	3,756 59
Statistics of ship building	Henry Hall	4,190 59	403 98	4,594 57
Miscellaneous investigations		490 50		490 50
Statistics of the manufacture of cotton	Edward Atkinson		856 05	856 05
Statistics on cotton fiber	John M. Ordway and four assistants		616 80	616 80
		4,483,510 08	36,301 87	4,519,811 95

EXHIBIT B.—Statement of monthly pay-roll of the Census Office, classified according to rates of compensation of employes in service May 1, 1882.

Number of employes and their official designation.	Rate of compensation.	*Average amount per month.
	<i>Per annum.</i>	
Superintendent	\$5,000 00	\$416 67
6 clerks	1,800 00	900 00
5 clerks	1,600 00	666 67
12 clerks	1,400 00	1,400 00
51 clerks	1,200 00	5,100 00
45 clerks	1,000 00	3,750 00
37 copyists	900 00	2,775 00
28 copyists	840 00	1,960 00
31 copyists	720 00	1,860 00
1 copyist	660 00	55 00
13 copyists	600 00	650 00
2 messengers	540 00	90 00
9 messengers and watchmen	480 00	360 00
1 laborer	360 00	30 00
1 messenger	300 00	25 00
	<i>Per month.</i>	
3 copyists	60 00	180 00
2 copyists	50 00	100 00
2 messengers	40 00	80 00
1 laborer	30 00	30 00
1 messenger	25 00	25 00
1 messenger	20 00	20 00
3 laborers	18 00	54 00
1 laborer	15 00	15 00
	<i>Per day.</i>	
1 draughtsman	5 50	165 00
1 draughtsman	4 00	120 00
1 draughtsman	3 00	90 00
1 laborer	2 00	60 00
3 laborers	1 25	112 50
9 laborers	1 00	270 00
273		21,359 84

* The amount paid for the same service for different calendar months varies somewhat.

EXHIBIT C.—List of special agents and assistant special agents of the tenth census, and their clerks, in service May 1, 1882, with an account of expenses of this service during the month of April, 1882.

Name.	Official designation.	Rate of compensation while actually in service.	Compensation for month of April.	Expenses during month of April.	Total for month of April.	Remarks.
Charles A. Jenney (statistics of fire and marine insurance).	Special agent	\$6 per day	\$150 00	\$169 05		
R. M. Fuller	Clerk	\$100 per month	100 00			
J. Griswold	do	\$75 per month	75 00			
C. C. Griswold	do	do	75 00			
Adolph Bock	do	do	75 00			
Anton Ibsen	do	\$65 per month	65 00			
R. M. Jenkins	do	\$50 per month	50 00			
William Wilson	do	35 cents per hour	70 35			
M. E. Coffin	do	25 cents per hour	52 50			
R. V. D. Cole	do	\$15 per month	15 00			
			727 85	169 05	\$896 90	
Fred. H. Wines (statistics of the defective, delinquent, and dependent classes).	Special agent	\$6 per day	180 00			No accounts filed for April.
Walter B. Wines	Assistant special agent	\$5 per day	150 00			Estimated from last account filed.
W. H. Barstow	do	do	150 00			
A. J. Ourt	do	do	150 00			
James Wickersham	Clerk	\$900 per annum	74 20			
			704 20		704 20	
Robert P. Porter (statistics of debt, wealth, and taxation).	Special agent	No compensation				
Thomas Purdy	Assistant special agent	\$5 per day	150 00	37 50		
O. W. Weaver	do	\$4 per day	120 00			
H. J. Porter	Clerk	\$75 per month	75 00			
			345 00	37 50	382 50	
William P. Trowbridge (statistics of power and machinery used in manufactures).	Special agent	\$6 per day	50 00	45 00		No accounts for expenses in April filed.
George F. Swain	Assistant special agent	\$900 per annum	74 20			Estimated from March accounts.
James T. Greenleaf	do	do	74 20	43 36		
Ch. H. Fitch	do	do	74 20	8 06		
J. W. Knight Neftel	do	do	74 20			

EXHIBIT C.—List of special agents and assistant special agents of the tenth census, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Official designation.	Rate of compensation while actually in service.	Compensation for month of April.	Expenses during month of April.	Total for month of April.	Remarks.
Dwight Porter	Assistant special agent	\$900 per annum	\$74 20	\$31 31		
Herman Hollerith	do	do	74 20	75 00		
Frederick H. Owen	Clerk	\$60 per month	60 00			
Randolph Blume	Messenger	\$8 per month	8 00			
			563 20	202 73	\$765 93	
Henry Randall Waite (statistics of schools, churches, and libraries).	Special agent	\$6 per day	180 00	112 50		
H. H. Waite	Clerk	\$75 per month	75 00			
			255 00	112 50	367 50	
George W. Hawes (statistics of the quarrying industry of the United States).	Special agent	No compensation				
Thomas Kelley	Assistant special agent	\$2.50 per day	72 50	80 22		
F. W. Sperr	do	\$5 per day	150 00			
R. H. Singleton	do	\$4 per day	120 00			
N. H. Winchell	do	\$2 per day	60 00			
H. J. Morgan	do	\$1,500 per annum	111 26			
			513 76	80 22	593 98	
E. W. Hilgard (statistics of cotton culture)	Special agent	\$6 per day	60 00			No accounts for April rendered.
R. H. Loughridge	Assistant special agent	\$150 per month	150 00			Estimated from March accounts.
Eugene A. Smith	do	\$6 per day	54 00			
Harry Hammond	do	\$6 per day	150 00			
Herman Purtsch	Clerk	\$3 per day	69 00			
M. E. Jaffa	do	\$3 per day	57 00			
			540 00		540 00	
Joseph D. Weeks (statistics of the manufacture of glass and coke and wages paid in manufacturing industry).	Special agent	\$6 per day	90 00	26 00		
M. E. Cline	Clerk	\$1 per day	26 00			
Miss Keller	do	\$1 per day	27 00			

Miss Abbott.....	do.....	\$1 per day.....	26 00		
F. B. Cline.....	do.....	\$1 per day.....	30 00		
S. C. Armstrong.....	do.....	\$45 per month.....	22 50		
			221 50	26 00	247 50
George E. Waring, jr. (social statistics of cities).....	Special agent.....	\$6 per day.....	180 00	21 70	
Wilson Eyre.....	Assistant special agent.....	\$1,400 per annum.....	115 40		
Harry Tiffany.....	Clerk.....	40 cents per hour.....	120 00		
W. P. Gerhard.....	Draughtsman.....	75 cents per hour.....	21 00		
C. A. Neff.....	Clerk.....	35 cents per hour.....	30 45		
do.....	Stenographer.....	65 cents per hour.....	11 05		
James P. Sisson.....	Janitor.....	75 cents per day.....	22 50		
			500 40	21 70	522 10
G. Brown Goode (statistics of fisheries).....	Special agent.....	Without compensation.....			
C. E. Latimer.....	Clerk.....	\$30 per month.....	30 00		
C. W. Scudder.....	do.....	\$600 per annum.....	49 50		
R. E. Earll.....	Special agent.....	\$135 per month.....	135 00		
			214 50		214 50
Jacob R. Dodge (statistics of orchard fruits, hops, and the manufacture of tobacco). Ch. R. Dodge.....	Special agent.....	Without compensation.....			
	Assistant special agent.....	\$5 per day.....			150 00
Clarence Gordon (statistics of meat production).....	Special agent.....	\$6 per day.....	180 00	66 25	
E. C. Hall.....	Assistant special agent.....	\$4 per day.....	120 00	75 67	
M. R. Gordon.....	Secretary.....	\$300 per annum.....	24 70		
J. H. Houston.....	Clerk.....	\$2.50 per day.....	62 50		
			387 20	141 92	529 12
C. S. Sargent (statistics of forestry and lumber industry). Andrew Robeson..... S. P. Sharples.....	Special agent.....	\$6 per day.....	180 00		
	Assistant special agent.....	\$5 per day.....	120 00		
	do.....	\$6 per day.....	156 00		
			456 00		456 00
Henry Bower (statistics of chemical manufacturing industry). W. L. Rowland..... John Cooper.....	Special agent.....	No compensation.....			
	Assistant special agent.....	\$4 per day.....	108 00	17 20	
	Clerk.....	\$1.50 per day.....	37 50		
			145 50	17 20	162 70

Estimated from last account.

Compensation estimated from last account rendered.

EXHIBIT C.—List of special agents and assistant special agents of the tenth census, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Official designation.	Rate of compensation while actually in service.	Compensation for month of April.	Expenses during month of April.	Total for month of April.	Remarks.
S. F. Peckham (statistics of the production of petroleum).	Special agent	\$6 per day	\$180 00	\$2 65		
Laura Linton	Clerk	\$60 per month	60 00			
			240 00	2 65	\$242 65	
Ivan Petroff (statistics of Alaska; its population and industry).	Special agent	\$5 per day	150 00	40 00	190 00	
Henry Hall (statistics of shipbuilding)	do	\$6 per day	180 00		180 00	
Carroll D. Wright (statistics of the factory-system of the United States).	do	do	72 00		72 00	
Henry Gannett (statistics of the movement of population).	do	do	180 00			
J. H. Blodgett	Assistant special agent	\$4.50 per day	135 00			
R. M. Barnitz	do	do	135 00			
			450 00		450 00	
George William Bond (statistics of wool manufacture in all its branches).	Special agent	No compensation				
Frank Bird	Assistant special agent	\$4 per day	120 00		120 00	
Professor Raphael Pumpelly (statistics of mining industry east of Mississippi River).	Chief special agent	Without compensation		25 00		
M. L. Thurston	Clerk	\$1 per day	27 00			
Annie T. Weaver	do	do	27 00			
Richard Bliss, jr.	do	\$960 per annum	79 10			
			133 10	25 00	158 10	
Maj. J. W. Powell (statistics of Indians not taxed) ..	Chief special agent	Without compensation				
Mark Brodhead	Clerk	\$75 per month	75 00			
C. T. Carter	Messenger	\$20 per month	20 00			
J. O. Dorsey	Clerk	\$150 per month	150 00			
A. S. Gatschet	do	\$133.33 per month	133 33			
H. W. Henshaw	do	\$150 per month	150 00			
W. J. Hoffman	do	\$83.33 per month	83 33			

S. D. Hinman	do	\$150 per month.....	70 00	
O. T. Mason	do	\$50 per month.....	50 00	
Eugenia Washington	do	\$60 per month.....	60 00	
			791 66	791 66
Total				8,737 34

EXHIBIT D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April —, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, inclosing a copy of a resolution of the honorable Senate, under the same date, and requesting certain information relative to the matter of said resolution.

In reply, I have the honor to state:

First. The plan framed by the late Superintendent for the publication of the reports of the Tenth Census comprised an aggregate bulk of 18,000 quarto pages.

When the great variety and importance of the subjects embraced in the reports of the recent census are considered, this plan does not seem to me excessive.

Should the necessity for retrenching the scheme of publication be deemed imperative, the reports could probably be cut down to 15,000 pages without mutilation. I should think, however, the result would be more satisfactory to Congress and to the country if the plan were to remain unaltered.

Second. Respecting the expense of publication, I would say that the cost of setting up and stereotyping fifteen thousand pages of the character proposed would be, taking the reports already printed of Messrs. Porter, Ingersoll, and Swank, as the measure of expense between \$95,000 and \$100,000.

The cost of the press-work, paper, and binding an edition of ten thousand copies of all the reports would be about \$195,000; taking the cost of printing Mr. Porter's volume on Public Indebtedness (667 pages) as the measure of expense. This would make the total cost of composition, stereotyping, printing, and binding an edition of 10,000 copies somewhere from \$290,000 to \$295,000. An additional ten thousand copies of all reports would bring the cost of twenty thousand copies within \$500,000. This estimate includes only the work of the Government Printing Office. The cost of various illustrations of the several volumes would form the subject-matter of contracts to be made between the Public Printer and the engravers. The majority of the maps proposed to be inserted in the reports are already engraved and paid for out of the sum heretofore appropriated.

Third. If, instead of a uniform edition of twenty thousand copies, some of the reports of a special or technical character were to be issued in editions of three, five, or ten thousand copies, as is the case with many government publications, such as the Geological Survey of the 40th parallel, and the Medical and Surgical History of the War, this would allow larger editions of those reports which are of more popular character, or which have a pecuniary interest for larger classes of persons, like the report on population, or the reports on agriculture, without bringing the aggregate expense above the sum named.

Fourth. A.—Limited preliminary editions of the following reports have already been issued for the use of the Census Office and of Members of Congress, viz:

The report on population, volume I, 464 pages (LXXXIX and 375).

Special Agent Robert P. Porter's report on public indebtedness, 667 pages.

Special Agent Ingersoll's report on the oyster industry, 251 pages.

Special Agent Hilgard's report on cotton production in Louisiana, 99 pages.

Mr. H. W. Elliott's report on the Seal Islands of Alaska, 176 pages.

Special Agent King's report on the production of the precious metals, 94 pages.

Special Agent Swank's report on the statistics of iron and steel production, 180 pages.

Special Agent Waring's report on social statistics of the cities of New Orleans and Austin, 99 pages.

Special Agent Robert P. Porter's report on the railroads of the New England group, 46 pages.

The foregoing statement of number of pages is exclusive of maps and full-page illustrations.

B.—There are now in the Public Printing Office the following reports, which are wholly or partly in type:

Special Agent Swain's report on the water-power of the South Atlantic coast, 170 pages.

Special Agent Hutton's report on steam-pumps and pumping-engines, 57 pages.

Special Agent Wyckoff's report on statistics of the manufacture of silk, 30 pages.

Office report on the manufactures of the twenty largest cities of the United States, 32 pages.

(The foregoing reports have been stereotyped, and will be immediately printed.)

Special Agent Fitch's report on manufactures of interchangeable mechanism, estimated 150 pages.

Special Agent North's report on newspapers and periodicals, estimated 400 pages.

Special Agent Brewer's report on the cereal crops of the United States, estimated 400 pages.

Special Agent Gordon's report on meat production in Texas, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; estimated 500 pages.

C.—There are at present in the printing office, ready to be taken up when the type used in the foregoing reports shall be released, the following, viz:

Special Agent Nettel's report on flour-milling and milling machinery, estimated 20 pages.

Special Agent Greenleaf's report on the water-power of a portion of the Northwestern States, estimated 200 pages.

Special Agent Dwight Porter's report on the water-power of the Missouri River and its tributaries, estimated 250 pages.

Special Agent E. A. Smith's report on the cotton culture of Florida, estimated 75 pages.

Special Agent W. G. Elliott's report on the water supply of cities and towns, estimated 200 pages.

D.—There are in the office, ready to be sent to press—

Special Agent Killebrew's report on the tobacco culture of the United States, estimated 400 pages.

Special Agents Loughridge and McCutchen's report on the cotton culture of Georgia, estimated 250 pages.

Special Agent Hollerith's report on steam and water power used in iron and steel manufacturing, 10 pages.

Special Agent Goode's report on the whale fisheries of the United States, estimated 200 pages.

Special Agent Hawes's report on the quarries of Ohio and Kentucky, 10 pages.

Special Agent Rowland's report on the chemical manufacturing industry of the United States, estimated 50 pages.

Special Agent Waring's report on the social statistics of Boston, estimated 100 pages.

Special Agent Goode's report on the general fisheries of the United States, including reports of numerous assistants; 1,800 pages.

Special Agent Robert P. Porter's report on the State and municipal taxation and valuation, estimated 450 pages.

Special Agent Robert P. Porter's report on the railroad statistics of the United States, exclusive of the New England group (mentioned above); estimated 550 pages.

E.—In addition to the foregoing there may be expected during the current calendar year the following reports:

Special Agent Sargent's report on forestry and the lumbering industry.

Special Agent Atkinson's report on the cotton manufacture.

Special Agent Bond's report on the woolen manufactures.

Special Agent Weeks's report on the manufacture of glass and of coke, and of wages in manufacturing industry.

Special Agent Jenney's report on fire and marine insurance.

Special Agent Peckham's report on the production, transportation, and manufacture of petroleum.

Special Agent King's report on the mining of precious metals, mining industry, laws, regulations, &c. (three volumes).

Special Agent Pumpelly's report on the useful metals, mining industry, &c. (three volumes).

Special Agent Wright's report on the factory system.

Special Agent Dresser's report on the gas industry.

Reports of Special Agent Trowbridge and his assistants on the water-power of the regions not previously mentioned and on the machinery employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, boots and shoes, &c.

Special Agent Hutton's report on the manufacture of machine tools.

Reports from Special Agent Dodge on the orchard fruits of the United States, and on the preparation and manufacture of tobacco.

Special Agent Gordon's report on the meat production of States not previously mentioned.

Special Agent Hawes's report on the quarrying industry of States not previously mentioned.

Special Agent Hall's report on the ship-building industry.

Special Agent Powell's report on the numbers and condition of the Indian tribes of the United States.

Special Agent Waring's report on the social statistics of cities other than those already named.

Special Agent Petroff's report on Alaska.

Special Agent Waite's reports on schools, colleges, churches, libraries, museums, &c. (2 volumes).

Special Agent Wines's report on pauperism and crimes, and on the afflicted classes, viz, the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic. (3 volumes.)

(Of these reports, it is possible that the one on the criminal statistics of the United States may not be completed till next year.)

Reports by the superintendent on occupations, nativities, and foreign parentage.

Office reports on manufactures, occupations of the people, nationalities, and other statistics heretofore embraced in the publications of the census.

The foregoing comprises all the statistics which it is intended to embrace in the publications of the census except those relating to the ages of living inhabitants, deaths, and the causes of death, and to life insurance, which statistics it is not probable can be completed during the current year.

The volume relating to these subjects will be prepared jointly by Lieut. Col. John S. Billings, Surgeon, U. S. A., and the Superintendent.

Fifth. Instead of publishing the compendium of the census, as in 1870, in one bulky volume (942 actavo pages), it is deemed more convenient to issue it in two parts, the first of which, containing statistics of population and agriculture, will be ready for the printer in the course of four or six weeks. The remaining volumes will be issued during the coming fall.

Very respectfully,

C. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. EUGENE HALE,
Chairman Select Committee on Census, Senate of the United States.

EXHIBIT E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with a request made at the meeting of your committee on yesterday, estimates as to what will be the probable cost of maps and illustrations for the complete Census Report, and as to the probable expense of printing the "Compendium of the Tenth Census."

I. For the maps, diagrams, and other illustrations of the report, most of the electrotyping and lithographic engraving is already done and paid for. I estimate that the future expense for work of this kind will not exceed \$15,000.

The cost of printing these illustrations, with the cost of paper, will, I judge, average not far from one cent per impression per quarto page. I estimate the number of pages, quarto, of illustrations in the full report at from 400 to 500 pages. This would make the expense of paper and printing the illustrations for an edition of 10,000 copies of the full report at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Total expense for illustrations for the first 10,000 copies from \$55,000 to \$65,000, and from \$40,000 to \$50,000 additional for each additional 10,000 copies.

II. Expense of printing compendium:

The compendium will contain, as I judge, 1,200 pages. To prepare the stereotype plates for 1,200 pages will cost—

For composition, 1,200 pages, mostly tabular matter.....	\$6,855
For stereotyping 1,200 pages.....	541

7,396

To print 100,000 copies will cost—

For press-work.....	\$3,072
For folding.....	8,172
For paper.....	22,640
For binding in two volumes.....	30,000

Total..... 69,884

Making the total cost of the first 100,000 copies \$77,280.

Additional copies in considerable editions would cost 70 cents each.

Very respectfully,

C. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. EUGENE HALE,
*Chairman Committee to Make Provisions for Taking the Tenth Census
and Ascertaining the Results Thereof, United States Senate.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a bill and a report of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

This bill is now before the Committee of the Whole House.

It is very important that this appropriation should be made, as these lands, embraced in this reservation, are now occupied by settlers who are desirous of getting title to their lands, and are only prevented by reason of the erroneous survey of the same, which this bill proposes to remedy. I do not think the bill can be reached in its order. I therefore desire to have the appropriation made in the sundry civil bill.

Very respectfully,

R. F. PETTIGREW.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced the following bill:

A BILL to authorize the survey of that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Dakota, lying west of Big Stone Lake, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby directed to cause to be surveyed that part of the Sioux Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Dakota, which lies west of Big Stone Lake, in the county of Grant, this part of said reservation having never been properly surveyed; and that there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the expense thereof, not exceeding four thousand dollars.

[H. Report No. 581, 47th Congress, 1st session.]

Mr. DEERING, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following report (to accompany bill H. R. 2748):

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2748) to authorize the survey of that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in the Territory of Dakota lying west of Big Stone Lake, and making an appropriation therefor, after careful consideration, have amended the same by striking out the word "five" in the last line and inserting the word "four" in lieu thereof, and report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass as amended.

In the Land Office Report for 1881, page 9, we find the following in relation to the survey of this reservation:

"Serious complaints have been addressed to the office in time past by several parties, as to the seriously erroneous or wholly fraudulent surveys of the Sioux Indian Reservation, west of Big Stone Lake, in Dakota, which complaints, upon examination, have been proved to be only too well founded.

"These surveys were made in 1865 by a deputy surveyor, and payment thereof was made from the proceeds of sales of these Indian lands. It is ascertained that no title to lands anywhere within the limits of the reservation can be perfected until a correct survey and subdivision of the lands embraced therein has been made. This work may involve also the resurvey of the west boundary of the reservation.

"There being no law authorizing the application of public funds for the prosecution of resurveys of public lands, the resurvey of these lands, if done at all at the expense of the government, must be provided for by act of Congress.

"In order therefore to consummate an early adjustment of the difficulties that have grown out of these erroneous surveys, and to prevent further complications arising from the same cause, an estimate of \$4,000 was submitted, under date of April 15, 1880, to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and by him submitted to the appropriate committee of Congress.

"At the instance of the Office of Indian Affairs these lands were proclaimed for sale by the President of the United States during the last fiscal year, but owing to the complicated condition of affairs within the reservation the proclamation was withdrawn during the present fiscal year in order to have correct surveys made of the lands, so that the purchasers of the same can identify their premises and secure titles according to the proper metes and bounds."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the disbursing clerk and superintendent of this department, giving estimates for certain necessary repairs to the Post-Office Department building.

Permit me to ask your careful attention to the matter of the repairs referred to, and to earnestly recommend that the amount asked for be incorporated in the sundry civil appropriation bill to be made available upon the approval of the act.

Very respectfully,

T. O. HOWE,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the seventy-five rooms recently vacated by the removal of the money-order branches of this department, and the Sixth Auditor's office from this building, will require repairs to the plastering and to be repainted, which will cost \$2,250.

Also, that thirty of said rooms will require new casing and pigeon-holes for files, which will cost \$1,600.

Also, that the engines, boilers, and heating-apparatus of this department should be put in thorough repair at once, and that four new heating-coils be added in the north rooms, B floor, vacated by the city post-office, and that a specific appropriation be made for this purpose, as that appropriated annually for fuel is not sufficient to bear this expenditure. A close estimate for this work puts the expense at \$2,250.

Also, that hard-wood gratings are required to cover the roof-gutters of the Post-Office Department building, to prevent their obstruction by snow which causes overflows and leaks into the building. This will cost not less than \$250.

Also, that all the gutters and valleys on the roof be cemented and painted with Virginia elastic cement and paint, costing \$900.

Also, to clean, repair, and repaint walls of rooms on fourth story, which have been stained and damaged by leaks from the roof, costing \$300.

Also, that the cement floor in the large bookkeeper's room on fourth story be repaired and leveled, and that the surface be recemented one-half inch thick with Neufchatel paving cement, which will cost \$1,255.

Also, that the floors of thirty-two rooms in the basement be repaired and cemented with the above-named paving cement, the wooden floors which were put down over the ordinary cement being now decayed and useless; will cost \$6,400.

RECAPITULATION.

For repairs, plastering, and repainting seventy-five rooms	\$2, 250
For files cases and pigeon-holes in thirty rooms	1, 600
For repairs to engines, boilers, and heating apparatus	2, 250
For hard-wood gratings for roof-gutters	250
For cementing and painting roof-gutters, &c.	300
For repairing and recementing floor large room fourth story	1, 255
For repairing and recementing floors thirty-two rooms basement	6, 400
Total	14, 305

It will require every dollar in the foregoing estimates to put the building in proper repair, and I most earnestly urge that the amount be asked for in the sundry civil appropriation bill, and that the money be made available on the passage and approval of the act.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. O. P. BURNSIDE,
Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent.

Hon. T. O. HOWE,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1882.

SIR: I hand you herewith a letter of Inspector Harrison, of the money-order division, indorsed by the superintendent of the money-order division and the chief clerk of this department. In accordance with the suggestion of the letter I respectfully recommend the insertion of an item of \$1,000 in the appropriate appropriation bill to be used in defraying the expenses of transferring the money-order division from its present temporary quarters to the new building to be completed in October next.

Very respectfully,

T. O. HOWE,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that no estimate has, as yet, been made for an appropriation to cover the expense of moving the office of the superintendent of the money-order system, and the money-order division of the Sixth Auditor's Office, from the buildings now occupied by them, to the new premises on the corner of Eighth and E streets which are now in process of preparation. This moving will take place during the month of October next, and taking as a guide the experience of the moving of the same offices from the Post-Office building to their present quarters during last month, the expense will be nearly one thousand dollars, itemized as follows:

Forty-five laborers, ten days, at \$1.50 per day each	\$675
Five teams, five and one-half days, at \$6 per day each	165
Rope and hoisting apparatus	25
Supervision of work	100
	<hr/> 965

In explanation of the above estimate, I beg to say that there are over one hundred and fifty employes, with the necessary desks and other furniture for their use. There are, stored in the present quarters, books and papers weighing over one hundred tons, which represent the money-order work of the United States for three years past. There will be an addition of nearly 20 per cent. to this material by October next.

Altogether I should estimate that there is not much short of two hundred tons weight of furniture, books, papers, &c., to be moved. The work of the laborers will not be confined to the five or six days required for moving, but will be required, for a portion of them at least, for several days before commencing to move, in order to pack and put the files in proper condition, and also for several days after the moving has been completed, to arrange and put them in order. It is possible that this moving may be accomplished for a less sum than I have estimated, but it would not be safe to undertake it upon a less estimate, for the reason that, at such times, an unforeseen contingency might materially increase the expense.

At the last moving the work was performed under disadvantageous circumstances, for the reason that the announcement was rather sudden, and due time for preparation had not been given the different offices. The new quarters were not properly prepared at the time the moving began, and a great deal of work was necessary while the moving was going on.

Next October it is to be hoped that the building will be completed, and the files casing erected, for some time before they are needed, so that when we move in the work of arranging books and papers will be materially lessened.

Very respectfully,

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Inspector, Money-Order System.

Hon. C. F. MACDONALD,
Superintendent, Money-Order System.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM,
May 4, 1882.

The within letter of Post-Office Inspector Harrison is respectfully referred to F. H. Howe, esq., Chief Clerk of the Post-Office Department, for his information and such action as he may deem expedient.

C. F. MACDONALD,
Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
May 6, 1882.

The within letter is respectfully referred to the Postmaster-General with recommendation that the suggestion of Inspector Harrison receive favorable consideration—

F. H. HOWE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1881.

The statement is merely an abstract of that presented in the annual report of the survey, and is prepared for the purpose of giving to you the more important facts in condensed form.

The operations of the survey in general may be classed under three heads.

1.—GEOGRAPHY.

In every district over which the survey is extended, a geographic survey is first made, for no sound geologic work can be done until the topography of the region under survey is accurately delineated. The relation of geologic formations to each other and their distribution throughout the country can be understood by the geologist only through the aid of such maps to present to the public the facts collected in the Geological Survey.

This geographic work is based upon carefully executed triangulation, and the topography is carefully delineated by plane-table methods.

The scale of our general maps is $\frac{1}{250000}$, or about 4 miles to the inch. These maps subserve all the important purposes of general geology.

In addition to these general maps, others are constructed for the specific purpose of delineating the topography of important mining districts.

We thus publish two classes of maps—general maps to delineate the general geology of the country, special maps to delineate the minute topography of important mining districts.

2.—GENERAL GEOLOGY.

Under this head is embraced the second branch of work prosecuted by the survey, that is, the determination of the structural geology of the entire country surveyed, and of the area occupied by the different geologic formations; not only in their geographic extent, but in their thickness and various characteristics: paleontologic, lithologic, &c. This is necessary, from an economic standpoint, since ore bodies and coal are invariably found confined to certain geologic formations, differing in different portions of the country, but unvarying within limited districts.

General geology fulfills the economic purpose of determining to what formations these natural products are confined, the extent and character of these formations, and the best methods by which they can be traced, and is thus of service to all persons engaged in the industries relating thereto.

3.—MINING GEOLOGY.

The next branch of the work is that relating to mining geology. In this field are studied the ore bodies and coal bodies, with their immediate relations to the adjacent rocks. This branch of the work is intimately connected with all mining and correlated industries, and is the most important economic result of the survey.

But investigations in economic geology can be prosecuted to the best advantage only through a previous investigation of the structural or general geology, and general geology and mining geology can be prosecuted only by the aid of geography. The three branches of the work are thus intimately connected, and economic results in the last can only be reached through the others.

The work of the survey is directed toward the investigation of the occurrence, value and economic production of gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, oil, mineral fertilizers, building stones, &c. It therefore has within its scope a field of research having practical relations with a vast body of industries.

In the operations of the survey it is found that about 25 per cent. of the appropriations heretofore made have been devoted to general geography, 25 per cent. to special topography of mining districts, 25 per cent. to general geology, and 25 per cent. to economic geology.

In the statement below, the extent, general character, and economic value of the work has been very briefly set forth; but the entire work of the survey has another and ultimately a greater value in that it prosecutes a great system of scientific research by which important contributions to human knowledge are made.

The following is a brief outline of the operations of the survey for the last fiscal year:

OPERATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881.

The directorship of the survey was changed during the year by the resignation of Mr. Clarence King, and the appointment, by President Garfield, of Mr. John W. Powell. The organization of all the work for the year, and the execution of most of it, belonged to the administration of Mr. King.

The work in the division of the Colorado was under the direction of Capt. C. E. Dutton, who spent the summer of 1880 in field-work in and about the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, completing the accumulation of material for a monographic report on that region. A large amount of geographic work was carried forward at the same time, and the atlas accompanying his report will contain a series of maps illustrating the geography, as well as the geology, of a large district.

The district of the Grand Cañon is unsurpassed, if not unequaled, as a field for the study of some of the most important problems in dynamic geology, for it is the scene of a series of displacements, uniting great magnitude with unusual simplicity, and exposed in section by the grandest system of gorges in the world. It has a further interest, as containing one of the most valuable coal-fields west of the Missouri River—a coal-field as yet altogether undeveloped.

In the Great Interior Basin three distinct investigations were conducted—the first, in surface geology, by Mr. G. K. Gilbert; the second, in orographic, or structural geology, by Mr. Arnold Hague; the third, in mining geology, by Mr. G. F. Becker.

Mr. Gilbert's work was chiefly confined to the desert plains of Western Utah, where he completed an exhaustive investigation of the sediments and shore marks of an extinct lake, which, during the latest geologic period, covered that country. The lake originated, and afterwards disappeared, by reason of changes of climate, and the study of its successive risings and fallings is the study of the climate of the western part of our continent during what is known as the Quaternary period.

The investigation was not begun during the fiscal year, but was continued and completed, so far as field operations are concerned, in that period, and the preparation of Mr. Gilbert's report was well advanced. One of the principal elements of the field-work consisted in the preparation of a map of the ancient water surface, and, as the geographic data were insufficient, a new topographic map was made of a portion of the district, one field-party being maintained through the entire season for that purpose. The survey of the district is given an economic interest by the presence of valuable salt deposits.

The field of Mr. Hague's researches was a tract of country twenty miles square, including the town of Eureka, Nevada, now one of the most active mining centers in that State. It is proposed to make a thorough study of the mining geology of that locality; but it was found necessary, as a preliminary, to make a thorough study of the structural geology. This work has been accomplished by Mr. Hague in a most satisfactory manner, and his work will not merely serve as a basis for the future study of the mines of the district, but, by reason of its elaborate character, will constitute a sort of alphabet for the structural geology of the Great Basin, by means of which it will in the future be easier to read the history of other districts and other mountains.

The map, which was prepared for his use, and forms the basis of his geologic charts, was very carefully constructed and delineates the topography by means of contours placed at equal vertical intervals of fifty feet. His corps included an assistant especially devoted to the study of the microscopic characters of the rock, and another especially devoted to the collection and study of fossils; and the reports of these gentlemen likewise will constitute valuable contributions to knowledge.

The field of Mr. Becker's chief work was the Comstock Lode, and his investigation is a most important one for mining geology. Not only has the Comstock Lode produced more bullion than any other deposit in the world, but the vertical workings of its mines have been carried to a greater depth than those of any other, with one exception, and an unparalleled degree of heat has been found in the rocks penetrated. It would be a reproach to American geology to leave the character of so prominent a mining district unsettled, and the Geological Survey has therefore endeavored to employ in its study scientific scholars of the first rank, and to afford them the utmost possible facility for their investigations. Bringing the microscope to his aid, Mr. Becker has reviewed and rediscussed the subject of the relations of rocks associated with the ore deposit. He has discussed the origin of the heat, satisfactorily disproving the theory which attributes it to local chemical action, and showing that it arises

from some deepseated source, and is transmitted upward along the plane of the vein, spreading therefrom laterally into the adjacent rocks. All of his conclusions are important and valuable, but the most important from an economic view is that which pertains to the distribution of ore matter in the vein and the consequent rule which should be followed in the future development of the mines.

In the division of the Rocky Mountains all work has been under charge of Mr. S. F. Emmons, and his principal field of operations has been the vicinity of Leadville, Colo. His assistants have prepared an elaborate series of local maps, and he himself has made an equally elaborate study of the local geology, both structural and economic. The district is one in which the sedimentary formations have been irregularly divided by sheets of volcanic rock and afterward subjected to a complicated series of displacements. Mr. Emmons has succeeded in overcoming all the difficulties arising from this complication and has established the uniform relation of the ore deposit to other elements of the structure, so as not only to make a full presentation of the facts developed by the existing mine workings, but also to indicate with a high degree of probability the localities in which valuable discoveries of ore are to be anticipated in future. In addition to the important service thus rendered to the mine operator he has developed a novel theory of the origin of the class of deposits illustrated by the district, and this, it is hoped, will prove a valuable contribution to the general subject of mining geology.

The present geological survey was instituted almost coincidentally with the tenth census, and it was found advantageous to both organizations to co-operate in the collation of statistics of mines and mining. The geological survey, therefore, assumed the direction of the gathering and compilation of the mining statistics, and will publish a portion of the compiled material and other results.

The statistics of the precious metals—gold and silver—received the personal supervision of the ex-director, Mr. King, who confided the work in their several districts to Mr. Becker and Mr. Emmons. A large number of mining engineers were employed as canvassers, and all the active mines of the country, together with many not at present productive, were personally visited by them. The scope of the investigation was not limited to the quantity of production of the metals, but included all the technic questions connected with the mining and the reduction of the ores. Probably never has so elaborate a series of technic data been obtained in regard even to a special mining district as is now in the possession of the Survey with regard to the gold and silver mining industry of the whole country.

The statistics of the non-precious metals—iron, lead, copper, and zinc,—together with coal and other economic minerals, were gathered under the direction of Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, and were equally full, covering a great variety of collateral information with reference to the capital and labor employed, &c. Every iron mine in the country was elaborately sampled and each sample has been or will be analyzed so that a unique exhibit of the chemical characters of the iron-ore deposits of the country will be presented.

In the interest of the copper industry a special investigation was made by one of Professor Pumpelly's assistants of the extent and distribution of the copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior district, the formation being traced in all its outcrops through a district 40,000 square miles in extent.

Material for a special memoir on the unique mechanical appliances used in mining and milling on the Comstock Lode has been prepared by Mr. W. R. Eckart, and a history of the Comstock Lode, intended to illustrate the manner in which a great mining industry originates and develops, is being prepared by Mr. Eliot Lord.

As an outcome of the geographic work of the past, and as an aid to that of the future, the Annual Report of the Survey contains a paper, by Mr. Gilbert, on the use of the barometer, in which a new method of measuring heights by its aid is set forth. By employing this method, it is anticipated that the average error in the determination of heights will be reduced from one-third to one-half.

Of the reports indicated in the following list, the first three are either in press or in complete manuscript, and all are well advanced toward publication, both as regards the writing of the text and the preparation of the illustrations.

List of forthcoming publications.

- Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District, by C. E. Dutton, with atlas.
- The Copper-bearing Rocks of Lake Superior, and their continuation through Minnesota, by R. D. Irving, with map.
- History of the Comstock Mines, by Eliot Lord.
- The Precious Metals, by Clarence King, with atlas.
- Lesser Metals, and General Mineral Resources, by R. Pumpelly.
- Lake Bonneville, by G. K. Gilbert, with map.
- Dinocerata, by O. C. Marsh.

Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Colo., by S. F. Emmons, with atlas.
 Geology of Eureka Mining District, by Arnold Hague, with atlas.
 Geology and Physics of the Comstock Lode, by G. F. Becker, with atlas.
 Coal of the United States, by R. Pumpelly.
 Iron in the United States, by R. Pumpelly.

The expenses of the survey for the last fiscal year may be classified as follows:

Amount appropriated by Congress for the use of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881	\$156,000 00
Expended during the fiscal year	150,948 47
Remaining on hand June 30, 1881 (required to meet outstanding liabilities)	5,051 53
	Amount.
Salary of Director	\$6,000 00
Services of assistants and employes	101,392 43
Rent of offices	3,760 93
Repairs of offices	101 35
Office furniture	2,495 52
Fuel	1,034 04
Gas	217 80
Ice	53 47
Telegrams	858 14
Rent of telephones	82 00
Rent of post-office boxes	50 00
Stationery	1,695 62
Drawing material	277 45
Books	171 35
Instruments purchased	1,171 03
Instruments repaired	255 30
Laboratory supplies	1,998 63
Photographic material	256 03
Publication of maps	175 00
Illustrations for reports	727 00
Job printing	36 00
Transportation of assistants and property	7,825 40
Traveling expenses	6,768 94
Purchase of horses	240 00
Purchase of mules	930 00
Camp and field equipage	1,190 51
Subsistence	6,626 90
Forage	2,338 83
Pasturage	597 94
Tollage	32 47
Storage	331 93
Apprehension and delivery of lost public property	95 00
Miscellaneous	1,131 46
	150,948 47

Thinking that perhaps the committee would be pleased to have a more detailed statement of certain classes of expenditures above mentioned, I transmit herewith a schedule of salaries and wages paid to employes of the Survey for the same fiscal year, and appended to that a schedule of rents paid for offices.

EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATES.

Excluding the salary of the Director, the appropriation made last year was \$150,000.

Estimates for the forthcoming year are made under two items, as follows:

Geological survey, and the classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain, including salary of the Director and assistants, rent of building, and all necessary expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	\$250,000
Extending the work of the Geological Survey into the Valley of the Mississippi and the Appalachian region	100,000

The first item is \$100,000 more than the appropriation made last year. The whole was made to cover the continuation of the work into the far West over the districts already entered, and for this purpose \$150,000 will be necessary.

It is also proposed to commence work in new fields—in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and Arkansas—and for this purpose \$100,000 will be necessary, making in all \$250,000, the amount of the first item.

The second item of \$100,000 is for extending the work into the Valley of the Mississippi and the Appalachian region. With this it is proposed to begin operations in the mountains of the East, stretching from Northern Alabama and Georgia to Maine, and to work thence westward into the Valley of the Mississippi, having in view the survey of the regions of the most important mining industries in coal, iron, gold, and other minerals.

In the geographic survey of this region, which is necessary for its geologic and economic investigation, the triangulation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey will be used wherever it has been extended.

The survey will be on the same plan as that prosecuted at the West, and embrace geography, general geology, and mining geology.

In the annual report of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, already presented to the committee, a more extended and carefully prepared account will be found in the first fifty pages.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Amount expended for salaries and services rendered the United States Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

1 chief disbursing clerk, 1 year.....	\$2,400 00
1 disbursing clerk, at San Francisco, Cal., 1 year.....	2,000 00
1 disbursing clerk, at Denver, Colo., 3 months, at \$1,800.....	450 00
Clerks:	
1 at \$1,500 per year for 3 months.....	375 00
1 at 1,200 per year for 1 year.....	1,200 00
1 at 1,000 per year for 9 months.....	750 00
1 at 900 per year for 1 year.....	900 00
1 at 720 per year for 3 months.....	180 00
Geologists:	
6 at \$4,000 per annum for 1 year.....	24,000 00
1 at 3,000 per annum for 1 year.....	3,000 00
1 at 3,000 per annum for three months.....	750 00
Assistant geologists:	
2 at \$1,200 per annum for 1 year.....	2,400 00
1 at 1,200 per annum for 11 months and 26 days.....	1,184 78
1 at 1,200 per annum for 3 months and 5 days.....	316 00
2 at 900 per annum for 1 year.....	1,800 00
1 at 60 per month for 4 months.....	240 00
1 at 840 per annum for 1 month and 19 days.....	113 55
1 at 200 per month for 7 months.....	1,400 00
1 at 2,400 per annum for 4 months.....	806 70
1 at 1,200 per annum for 9 months.....	900 00
Executive officers:	
1 at \$250 per month for 2 months.....	500 00
1 at 3,000 per annum for 4 months.....	1,008 20
Chemist:	
1 at \$2,000 per annum for 11 months and 29 days.....	1,989 11
Assistant chemist:	
1 at \$1,500 per annum for 11 months.....	1,375 00
Physicist:	
1 at \$1,200 per annum for 11 months and 13 days.....	1,157 61
Topographers:	
1 at \$3,000 per annum for 1 year.....	3,000 00
2 at 2,500 per annum for 1 year.....	5,000 00
1 at 1,800 per annum for 1 year.....	1,800 00
1 at 1,200 per annum for 1 year.....	1,200 00
Assistant topographers:	
1 at \$1,500 per annum for 6 months and 24 days.....	974 98

1 at 1,200 per annum for 7 months and 25 days	\$782 14
1 at 900 per annum for 8 months	600 00
1 at 920 per annum for 1 year	720 00
1 at 720 per annum for 4 months	240 00
1 at 600 per annum for 6 months and 6 days	309 97
1 at 600 per annum for 3 months and 27 days	194 20
1 at 600 per annum for 4 months and 15 days	225 01
Draughtsmen:	
1 at \$60 per month for 2½ months	150 00
1 at 89.20 per month for 5 months	446 00
1 at 2.50 per day for 10 days	25 00
1 at 105 per month for 2 months	210 00
1 at 75 per month for 1 month	75 00
1 at 100 per month for 1 month	100 00
1 at 80 per month for ½ month	40 00
1 at 60 per month for 2 months and 29 days	178 06
1 at 480 per annum for 3 months and 26 days	154 84
1 at 55 per month for 5 months and 8 days	263 35
1 at 123 per month for 2 months	246 00
1 at 3 per day for 10½ days	32 25
Photographer:	
1 at \$1,200 per annum for 3 months and 20 days	365 58
Messengers:	
1 at \$840 per annum for 1 year	840 00
3 at 600 per annum for 1 year	1,800 00
1 at 480 per annum for 2 months and 19 days	105 33
Watchmen:	
1 at \$600 per annum for 1 year	600 00
1 at 600 per annum for 9 months and 8 days	463 19
1 at 600 per annum for 2 months and 21 days	136 76
Flagmen:	
1 at \$720 per annum for 1 year	720 00
1 at 50 per month for 5 months and 120 days	282 25
1 at 50 per month for 6 months and 1 day	300 81
1 at 50 per month for 1 month and 10 days	66 13
1 at 50 per month for 5 months and 22 days	285 48
Signalmen:	
1 at \$60 per month for 22 days	42 50
Axeman:	
1 at \$50 per month for 2 months and 6 days	109 68
Transit men:	
1 at \$900 per annum for 11 months and 24 days	885 00
1 at 50 per month for 2 months and 17 days	127 41
1 at \$60 per month for 19 days	37 78
Chainmen:	
1 at \$60 per month for 1 month	60 00
1 at 60 per month for 2 months	120 00
1 at 60 per month for 6 months	360 00
Teamsters:	
1 at \$75 per month for 3 months and 15 days	261 25
1 at 60 per month for 2 months	120 00
1 at 55 per month for 1 month and 10 days	72 74
1 at 50 per month for 3 months and 25 days	190 32
1 at 50 per month for 4 months and 11 days	218 50
1 at 50 per month for 19 days	30 64
1 at 60.32 per month for 2 months	120 64
1 at 60 per month for 27 days	54 00
1 at 50 per month for 1 month and 17 days	78 83
Cooks:	
1 at \$45 per month for 4 months and 23 days	214 83
1 at 40 per month for 8 months and 22 days	348 38
1 at 60 per month for 4 months	240 00
1 at 50 per month for 9 months and 28 days	463 36
1 at 50 per month for 3 months and 17 days	178 80
1 at 65 per month for 7 months and 26 days	511 34
1 at 60 per month for 1 month and 21 days	102 57
1 at 50 per month for 3 months and 5 days	158 07
1 at 55 per month for 3 months and 2 days	168 49
1 at 55 per month for 3 months	165 00
1 at 50 per month for 2 months and 26 days	143 52

1 at \$50 per month for 1 month and 7 days.....	\$61 25
Rodmen:	
1 at \$2 per day for 9 days.....	18 00
1 at 3 per day for 1 day.....	3 00
1 at 3 per day for 1 day.....	3 00
1 at 60 per month for 16 days.....	26 66
1 at 50 per month for 1 month and 9 days.....	64 51
1 at 50 per month for 5½ months.....	275 81
1 at 50 per month for 2½ months.....	124 20
1 at 3 per day for 11 days.....	33 00
1 at 50 per month for 20 days.....	32 25
1 at 60 per month for 19 days.....	37 10
Packers:	
1 at \$60 per month for 4 months and 3 days.....	245 81
1 at 65 per month for 7 months.....	455 00
1 at 60 per month for 3 months and 11½ days.....	204 00
1 at 40 per month for 5 months.....	200 00
1 at 60 per month for 4 months and 17 days.....	272 39
1 at 60 per month for 7 months and 22 days.....	462 13
1 at 80 per month for 3 months and 26 days.....	309 65
1 at 100 per month for 3 months and 12½ days.....	340 97
1 at 45 per month for 8 months and 20 days.....	390 00
1 at 50 per month for 3 months.....	150 00
1 at 60 per month for 3 months and 14½ days.....	208 92
1 at 55 per month for 4 months and 6½ days.....	230 83
1 at 55 per month for 2 months and 29 days.....	163 14
1 at 55 per month for 2 months and 25½ days.....	155 44
1 at 50 per month for 1 month and 15 days.....	75 00
1 at 55 per month for 2 months and 6½ days.....	121 76
1 at 55 per month for 3 months and 1 day.....	166 86
1 at 75 per month for 3 months.....	225 00
Barometrician:	
1 at \$10 per month for 2 months.....	20 00
Chemical analyses:	
From various divisions at different times.....	290 50
Copyists:	
1 at \$45.40 per month for 2 months.....	90 80
1 at 2 per day for 6½ days.....	12 50
1 at 45.43 per month for 2 months.....	90 86
1 at 42.68 per month for 2½ months.....	106 70
Arranger of specimens:	
1 at \$20 per month for 2 months and 6 days.....	43 82
Carpenter:	
1 at \$50.50 per month, for 1 month.....	50 50
Experts on schedule work of mining statistics:	
1 set.....	562
1 set.....	136
60 at \$13.33½.....	800 00
34 at 25.17½.....	855 89
200 at 3.50.....	700 00
30 at 27.12½.....	813 81
120 at 5.91½.....	710 00
110 at 6.47½.....	712 00
25 at 25.....	625 00
30 at 15.16½.....	454 85
129 at 5.27½.....	680 38
Laborers:	
1 at \$40 per month for 3 months.....	120 00
1 at 44.75 per month for 1 month.....	44 75
1 at 10 per month for 2 months.....	20 00
1 at 50 per month for 8 months.....	400 00
1 at 44 per month for 1 month.....	44 00
1 at 8.75 per month for 8 months.....	70 00
1 at 55 per month for 1 month.....	55 00
1 at 2 per day for 2 days.....	4 00
1 at 1 per day for 15 days.....	15 00
1 at 1 per day for 9 days.....	9 00
1 at 1.50 per day for 17 days.....	25 00
1 at 26.25 per month for 2 months.....	52 50
Civil engineers:	
1 at \$4,000 per annum for 9 months.....	3,000 00

1 at \$200 per month for 1 month and 19 days.....	\$327 00
1 at 192 per month for 1 month.....	192 00
1 at 4,000 per annum for 6 months.....	2,000 00
1 at 5 per day 1 day.....	5 00
Examiner of specimens:	
1 at \$111 per month for 1 month.....	111 00
Examiner of fossils:	
1 at \$113.32 per month for one-half month.....	56 66
Constructing geological sections:	
By contract job.....	2,000 00
Translators:	
1 at \$75 per month for 2 months and 2 days.....	155 00
1 at 2 per day for eleven days.....	22 00
Stenographer:	
1 at \$70 per month for 2 months.....	140 00
Total.....	101,392 43

Amounts paid for rent of offices for use of United States Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

Washington, D. C.....	\$1,000 00
San Francisco, Cal.....	275 00
Denver, Colo.....	405 00
Leadville, Colo.....	682 50
Salt Lake City.....	219 19
Virginia City, Nev.....	1,095 74
Eureka, Nev.....	56 00
Ruby Hill, Nev.....	27 50
Total.....	3,760 93

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Statement showing appropriations made for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1847 to 1882, inclusive.

Fiscal year.	Amount appropriated.	Average.	Fiscal year.	Amount appropriated.	Average.
1847.....	\$111,000	} \$185,800	1867.....	\$440,000	} \$494,000
1848.....	146,000		1868.....	450,000	
1849.....	165,000		1869.....	450,000	
1850.....	251,000		1870.....	487,000	
1851.....	256,000		1871.....	643,000	
1852.....	328,000	} 380,200	1872.....	746,000	} 738,400
1853.....	376,000		1873.....	757,000	
1854.....	366,000		1874.....	768,000	
1855.....	386,000		1875.....	706,000	
1856.....	445,000		1876.....	717,000	
1857.....	475,000	} 462,690	1877.....	618,000	} 574,880
1858.....	475,000		1878.....	548,000	
1859.....	452,800		1879.....	568,000	
1860.....	452,800		1880.....	572,000	
1861.....	457,800		1881.....	568,400	
1862.....	402,800	} 309,960	1882.....	542,900
1863.....	299,000				
1864.....	306,000				
1865.....	306,000				
1866.....	236,000				

Appropriations made for vessels for the Coast Survey.

Fiscal year.	Amount appropriated.	
1850.....	\$150,000	Building a steamer for Pacific coast.
1871.....	60,000	For supply of new vessels for the service of the Coast Survey.
1873.....	150,000	For replacing old and worn-out vessels for service in the Coast Survey.
1875.....	76,000	For building a steamer for the Coast Survey for use on the Gulf coast.
1876.....	145,000	For construction, equipment, and outfit of new vessels.

Appropriation for transit of Venus, 1882.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to organize parties to observe the transit of Venus in December, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, seventy-five thousand dollars : *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the Transit-of-Venus Commission, created by the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to detail a vessel of the Navy to convey parties to such points selected for the observation of said transit of Venus as are not otherwise easily accessible: *Provided further*, That all officers of the government serving with the parties engaged in observing the said transit of Venus shall be paid the regular compensations and allowances from the appropriations for the support of the branches of public service to which the said officers are severally attached; but allowances for traveling expenses, quarters, and subsistence shall be paid out of this appropriation, or, in lieu thereof, the said Transit-of-Venus Commission may substitute a fixed sum per diem, for the expenditure of which bills properly receipted by the recipients, with the approval of the presiding officer of the said commission, shall be sufficient vouchers to the accounting officers of the Treasury: *And provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be covered into the Treasury until the objects for which it is made shall have been accomplished.

Appropriations for transit of Venus, 1874.

MARCH 3, 1871.—“For preparing instruments for observation of transit of Venus, two thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That this and all other appropriations made for the observations of the transits of Venus shall be expended, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of a commission to be composed of the superintendent and two of the professors of mathematics of the Navy attached to the Naval Observatory, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, for which service they shall not receive any compensation.” (Naval appropriation act, approved March 3, 1871)	\$2,000 00
JUNE 10, 1872.—“For the purchase and preparation of instruments for a proper observation of the transit of Venus, which is predicted to occur on the 8th of December, 1874, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of a commission to be composed of the superintendent and two of the professors of mathematics of the Navy attached to the Naval Observatory, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey: <i>Provided</i> , That no contracts or engagements shall be made for such instruments to an amount exceeding the sum hereby appropriated.” (Sundry civil expenses act, approved June 10, 1872)	50,000 00
MARCH 3, 1873.—“To enable the Secretary of the Navy to organize parties to observe the transit of Venus, in December, 1874, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended by the commission created by the act of June 10, 1872: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be covered into the Treasury until the objects for which it is made shall have been accomplished: <i>And provided further</i> , That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to detail two vessels of the Navy, from the Asiatic or Pacific stations, to convey parties to the points selected for observation with which there is no regular communication.” (Sundry civil expenses act, approved March 3, 1873)	100,000 00
JUNE 23, 1874.—“To enable the Secretary of the Navy to complete the observations of the transit of Venus, in December, 1874, and to return the parties of observation to the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended as provided by the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, approved March 3, 1873.” (Sundry civil expenses act, approved June 23, 1874)	25,000 00
JANUARY 18, 1875.—“For reducing the observations of the transit of Venus, three thousand dollars.” (Naval appropriation act, approved January 18, 1875)	3,000 00
MARCH 3, 1877.—“For the reduction of the late observations upon the transit of Venus, five thousand dollars.” (Naval appropriation act, approved March 3, 1877)	5,000 00
MAY 4, 1878.—“For illustration of volume of late observations upon the transit of Venus, one thousand dollars. (Naval appropriation act, approved May 4, 1878)	1,000 00

FEBRUARY 23, 1881.—“To finish the computations of the second part of the transit of Venus observations, and to complete them for publication, nine hundred and fifty dollars.” (Naval appropriation act, approved February 23, 1881)

\$950 00

Total..... 186,950 00

AN ACT to provide for compensating the officers of the government in observing the transit of Venus.

JANUARY 22, 1875.—“*Be it enacted, &c.,* That the regular compensations and allowances, to all officers of the government in the parties engaged in observing the transit of Venus, shall be paid from the appropriations for the support of the branches of public service to which the said officers are severally attached.”

Approved January 22, 1875.

Amo paid for salaries from appropriation for ethnologic researches during 1880-'81, \$20,000. (Act approved June 30, 1880.)

1 Director, at \$3,600 per annum; 2 months and 17 days.....	\$760 00
1 chief clerk and disbursing agent, 10 months, at \$2,100 per annum.....	1,748 10
1 executive officer, 2 months, at \$250 per month, \$500; 6 months, at \$3,000 per annum, \$1,500.....	2,000 00
1 photographer, 1 year, at \$1,800 per annum.....	1,798 30
1 assistant photographer, 2 months, at \$45 per month, \$90; 11 months, at \$540 per annum, \$495.50.....	585 50
1 stenographer, 4 months and 13 days, at \$900 per annum.....	330 80
1 ethnologist, 10 months, at \$1,500 per annum.....	1,248 60
1 assistant ethnologist, 2 months and 6 days, at \$100 per month.....	219 32
1 assistant ethnologist, 4 months, at \$50 per month.....	200 00
1 assistant ethnologist, 3 months, at \$50 per month.....	150 00
1 assistant ethnologist, 2 months, at \$600 per annum.....	99 50
1 assistant ethnologist, 1 month, at \$30 per month.....	30 00
1 assistant ethnologist, 1 month, at \$37.50 per month.....	37 50
1 assistant ethnologist, 3 months, at \$480 per annum.....	120 00
1 philologist, 2 months, at \$125 per month.....	250 00
1 draughtsman, 8 days, at \$4 per day.....	32 00
1 copyist, 10 months, at \$600 per annum.....	499 50
1 copyist, 2 months, at \$30 per month, \$60; 11 months, at \$360 per annum, \$330.30.....	390 30
1 copyist, 6 days, at \$600 per annum.....	9 89
1 copyist, 2 months, at \$50 per month.....	100 00
1 clerk, 2 months, at \$100 per month.....	200 00
1 clerk, 1 month, at \$75 per month.....	75 00
1 messenger, 11 months, at \$480 per annum.....	440 40
1 messenger, 2 months and 14 days, at \$180 per annum.....	36 50
1 messenger, 2 months, at \$240 per annum.....	40 20
1 messenger, 4 months and 12 days, at \$425 per annum.....	155 02
1 watchman, 11 months, at \$480 per annum.....	440 40
1 cook, 2 months, at \$40 per month.....	80 00
1 cook, 1 month and 23 days, at \$45 per month.....	78 75
1 laborer, 1 month and 23 days, at \$50 per month.....	87 50
1 laborer, 17 days, at \$1.50 per day.....	25 50
1 teamster, 1 month, at \$30 per month.....	30 00
1 foreman, 1 month and 23 days, at \$75 per month.....	131 25
1 services procuring Indian vocabulary (job).....	11 00
1 services backing map (job).....	5 00
Total.....	12,445 83

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 26, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from George A. Sheridan, esq., in which he asks to be reimbursed for expenditures made by him during his incumbency of the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, for blank-books for the use of that office, and to commend his request to the consideration of the committee.

I have to state that Congress has heretofore made appropriation for blank-books for that office.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a bill of J. Bradley Adams, in the amount of \$1,102 for record books furnished the office while I was recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, with the request that the same may be transmitted by you to Congress or the proper committee thereof, with a view of repayment to me of the amount, as has already been done in the case of my predecessors.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. SHERIDAN,
Ex-Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CITY AND COUNTY OF WASHINGTON:

MAY 26, 1882.

George A. Sheridan, ex-recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, being duly sworn, says that while recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia he received from J. Bradley Adams the number of books, and paid the price, as shown in the bill hereunto annexed; that said books were used in the office of the recorder of the District and constitute a part of the records of said office.

GEO. A. SHERIDAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of May, 1882.

[SEAL.]

GEO. M. LOCKWOOD,
Notary Public, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1882.

General George A. Sheridan, recorder of deeds, to J. Bradley Adams.

1878.		
June 12.	20 records, at \$16	\$320 00
12.	2 transfers, at \$10	20 00
15.	2 registers, at \$10	20 00
15.	3 blank books, at \$1	3 00
24.	1 index, at \$1.75	1 75
July 1.	1 record	10 00
Dec. 18.	6 records	50 00
31.	2 blank books, at \$2	4 00
1879.		
Jan. 18.	20 records	130 00
Feb. 10.	1 blank book	1 00
June 6.	4 blank books	5 00
Oct. 9.	1 blank book	1 00
27.	4 registers, at \$10	40 00
27.	1 register	10 00
27.	20 records	143 00
1880.		
Jan. 5.	2 blank books, at \$3.50	3 50
July 31.	20 records	143 00
31.	1 transfer	10 00
Dec. 13.	2 registers, at \$10	20 00
13.	1 index	10 00
1881.		
Jan. 5.	3 blank books	3 75
14.	1 transfer	10 00
Apr. 14.	20 records	143 00
		1,102 00

Received payment.

J. BRADLEY ADAMS,
Per B.

JUNE 30, 1881.

Statement in regard to the history, design, condition, and requirements of the Sapelo quarantine station.

The act of June 2, 1879 (commonly known as the "quarantine act"), provides * * * "that the National Board of Health shall co-operate with, and so far as it lawfully may, aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards, to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries."

The first step taken by the National Board of Health to execute this provision of the law was to have inspected and reported upon all the local quarantines on the coast of the United States from Maine to Mexico. On the South Atlantic coast the inspections showed that the quarantine systems were defective in their laws, and that the establishments were, with one or two exceptions, destitute of wharves, hospitals, and other facilities for taking care of infected vessels and their crews. In most instances the quarantine establishment was in dangerous proximity to the port and the regular channel for vessels. (See Report of the National Board of Health for 1879, pp. 306-458.)

The examination confirmed the truth already taught by history, that the safeguards provided by State and municipal authority were inadequate to the protection of the southern coast from the invasion of contagious disease.

To remedy these defects, two plans suggested themselves to the National Board: one was for the Board to furnish to the local authorities means sufficient to establish at each port a properly equipped quarantine station; the other was to place, at a central and convenient point, a general quarantine station, which should serve as an outpost or advance guard for several adjacent ports, and to which their infected vessels could be sent. To the first plan the following objections were obvious: The great expense involved, and absence of that control by the National Board over the disbursement of the funds which is required by Federal law. In regard to the second plan, observation had shown that, as far as the number of infected vessels was concerned, one general station was ample for the wants of a dozen ports of the size of those on the South Atlantic coast. Other advantages were economy, direct control of the National Board, efficiency of administration, and freedom from the local preferences and jealousies of rival ports.

This latter plan having been decided upon, an examination showed that the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, as far south as Saint Augustine, could be properly regarded as one quarantine district, which, for convenience, may be nominated "the Sapelo district." Near the center of this district is Blackbeard Island, situated on the south side of Sapelo Sound, coast of Georgia. This island is well adapted for the purposes of a general quarantine station and already belongs to the government. Sapelo Sound possesses the advantages of direct and deep entrance, with ample room and safe anchorage for vessels. It is remote from all centers of population.

This site having been selected, the project of establishing a general quarantine station for the use and protection of the district was submitted to the authorities of all the ports interested; being eleven in number, from Georgetown, S. C., to Saint Augustine, Fla. The authorities have *without exception* passed resolutions giving their unqualified indorsement of the plan and have pledged themselves to send all infected vessels to Sapelo station. (See Sapelo records, N. B. H. rooms.) Surveys, plans, and estimates were made and approved, and Congress asked for an appropriation for the establishment of the station. This was refused.

Two courses were now open to the National Board: one to let the matter rest there, with the responsibility for disaster, should it occur, with Congress; the other, to take from the current funds at the disposal of the Board, a sum sufficient for the establishment and maintenance of a tent hospital as a temporary expedient. The latter course was decided upon just after the adjournment of Congress in June, 1880, and has been carried out in the last two summers. During the next session of Congress another appeal was made by the Board in behalf of this station, which again met with a refusal.

PRESENT CONDITION.

The Sapelo Station, as it now stands, consists of twenty-five tents and a few small shanties and a moderate supply of bedding and other hospital furniture. There are, besides, a steam launch of nine tons capacity and four boats. The anchorage for vessels is at the north end of Blackbeard Island, and the hospital is at the south end, a distance of nine miles by water. The sick are compelled to be transported this distance, as the north end is deemed unsuitable for a hospital site. The steam launch is 43 feet by 10, and has no suitable accommodations for officers and crew, and none at all for the sick. These had to be towed in open boats. The launch is of wood, has inaccessible places, and her construction is so faulty that she cannot be kept in good

sanitary condition. She was built for use in fresh water, and can be run in salt water only at a great disadvantage and some risk. The launch is not at all adapted to the character of the service required, but was the only vessel that could be obtained with the limited means at the disposal of the Board.

During the gale of August, 1881, out of twenty tents that were standing, all but two were prostrated and several were destroyed. One of these was occupied by two patients (one being convalescent from fever at the time), who were compelled to seek other shelter in the midst of the storm. The office tent was blown down and the records damaged.

OPERATIONS.

During the season of 1881 five vessels were sent to Sapelo Station for treatment. All came from West Indian ports, and all had cases of yellow fever on board. Out of a total of 82 persons, 19 suffered from yellow fever. One of these died at sea and two were put ashore in a foreign port. Of the sixteen that reached the station, two died (one without treatment), the rest made good recoveries. In the absence of a general quarantine station these inspected vessels, with their cargoes of portable poison, must have been treated at local quarantines; some of which are less than two miles from the ports they were designed to protect, and just in the track of passing vessels.

The present condition of local quarantines and the experience of the past alike show that the danger of infection passing from the local station to the adjacent port is no inconsiderable one.

As soon as the vessels at Sapelo Station were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and the sick had been detained a sufficient time to render them no longer capable of conveying the disease, the vessels were discharged and proceeded to their ports of destination. The histories of these vessels were followed up and in no instance was there any further recurrence of yellow fever on them.

REQUIREMENTS.

No vessel can be properly disinfected without the removal of the cargo and ballast. With these obstacles in the way, it is impossible either to ascertain the sanitary condition of the vessel, or to remedy it, if bad. But, not only may the ballast stand in the way of purification, but it may, itself, be the vehicle of the poison and chief source of danger. The observations of Dr. Burgess at Havana show that foul earth, and sometimes even the refuse from the shores of that infected locality, is used as ballast. This was the case in one of the Spanish vessels that sailed from that port to Savannah, Ga., in the disastrous summer of 1876; and the fever appeared first in that quarter of the city nearest the wharf at which the vessel discharged her ballast. All sanitarians condemn ballast consisting of sand, earth, or porous stone coming from an infected port. In such cases the rule is imperative, the ballast must be discharged. But the cargo may require removal and disinfection as well as the ballast.

All these proceedings are essential to the purification of the vessel and the safety of the country. It is impossible to carry them out without the necessary appliances. These are a warehouse and wharf. The latter is also necessary for the safety of vessels which, when empty, cannot maintain the upright position unless moored to a wharf.

The north point of Blackbeard Island, just by the quarantine anchorage, is the proper site for the erection of a wharf. Nearer to the ocean on the east would be unsafe, and towards the west the ground is low and marshy. At the only available point the slope of the shore is quite gradual, and it is not possible for vessels to get nearer the shore than about 1,000 feet. This will be the required length of the wharf, which should be substantially constructed to stand the force of the gales. Besides a wharf, there are needed at the north end cottages for the prompt removal of the well from the sick, and from dangerous exposure on an infected vessel.

At the south end are needed a hospital, quarters for the attendants, store-rooms, &c.

The efficiency of administration is absolutely dependent upon a suitable tug. This should be of sea-going qualities, constructed of iron, with machinery adapted for use in salt water, and should be provided with separate accommodations for the sick.

Iron vessels are easily kept clean, and do not readily become infected. (Detailed estimates are appended to this statement.)

In conclusion, I have to say that a general quarantine station, properly equipped, is the only method known to modern science whereby commercial intercourse with the West Indies can be kept up during the summer without exposing the country to great danger. At present the South Atlantic ports do not desire to sacrifice this commerce by establishing non-intercourse quarantines. They all approve of the plan of the National Board of Health in establishing a general quarantine station for the use of their several ports, and have given to it the practical indorsement of sending thither their infected vessels.

Nor is it commerce alone that is concerned. In the present condition of the South Atlantic quarantines, most of them have neither wharf nor hospital, and none of them have buildings for the isolation of the sick from the well. Common humanity and the enlightened sentiment of this age imperatively demand that the general government, the only agency not limited in means or by local rules and State lines, should afford to those stricken by disease adequate hospital relief, and to those standing in the shadow of the pestilence immediate release from danger. Surely the cost of the protection here asked for is small compared with the pecuniary loss inflicted by a single epidemic of yellow fever, to say nothing of the suffering and loss of life. One instance will suffice. Yellow fever invaded Savannah, Ga., in 1876. The population at that time was 30,000. Nearly one-half left the city. Of the remainder, it is estimated that 12,000 took the fever, of whom 10 per cent. died. Commerce ceased entirely for three months, and at the close of the epidemic the city was bankrupt. The loss in life, health, and commercial interests has been estimated at over a million dollars.

It is the belief of the writer, who was an eye-witness, that yellow fever could not have invaded the South Atlantic coast at Savannah and Brunswick had there been provided a quarantine station at some point away from the centers of population where vessels from the West Indies could have been properly disinfected before being allowed to approach their ports of destination.

The following estimates of cost are for buildings of the plainest and roughest description, which, however, require strong frames to stand the fury of the gales which on this coast are occasionally of great severity:

Estimates for quarantine station at Sapelo, north end, Balckbeard Island.

Main wharf	\$15,000
Warehouse	2,000
House for keeper	1,000
2 cottages for the well	2,000

SOUTH END.

Hospital	4,000
Surgeons' quarters	2,000
Store-room and ice-house	1,000
Cottage for well	1,000
2 cottages for employés	2,000
6 large cisterns	3,000
Hospital furniture	1,500
Small wharf	500
Iron steam-tug	15,000
Total	\$50,000

W. H. ELLIOTT,

Inspector National Board of Health, in charge of Sapelo Quarantine Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1882.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1882.

SIR: Your letter, inviting attention to the statement of Mr. E. W. Clark, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of this department, relative to the construction of a steam launch for duty in Mobile Harbor, has been received. Your request that I give my opinion as to the propriety of making an appropriation.

In reply, I have respectfully to inform you that from examination of Mr. Clark's communication it appears that he has made a pretty full statement of the facts bearing upon the subject. There are no facts in my personal knowledge which can be added to the statement referred to, and I prefer to leave the matter to the discretion of Congress without further recommendation.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM H. FORNEY,
House of Representatives.

Inclosure herewith returned.

U. S. REVENUE MARINE,
Treasury, June 3, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter of Col. John W. Burke, collector of customs at Mobile, Ala., referred to me with your indorsement of the 30th instant, in which you request my opinion as to the propriety and necessity of the appropriation recommended by Colonel Burke for the construction of a steam launch for duty in Mobile Harbor.

In reply, I have respectfully to state that I agree fully with the views presented by Colonel Burke as to the necessity for some additional provision for boarding vessels at Mobile. This port lies at the head of a deep bay, and thirty miles distant from the ordinary anchorage of sea-going vessels of any considerable draught. It has numerous inlets and indentations, and it would be of great value to the customs service were a suitable steam-vessel of small size provided to take the place of the present unsatisfactory means of boarding vessels, as described in Collector Burke's letter.

There has been considerable embarrassment experienced by the department, to my knowledge, in meeting the requirements of the service, with the small row and sail boats used at present; and had an appropriation been available the department would have caused the construction of a steam launch before now. At one time we had a condemned revenue marine schooner placed in the lower bay to answer the purpose, but it was not found satisfactory; and while recommendation has been heretofore made by the collector for steam facilities, they could not be supplied under the provisions of section 2763. If, however, Congress should make the appropriation of, say, eight or ten thousand dollars, a vessel of suitable dimensions and design could be provided; and I have no hesitancy in saying that it would be of great advantage to the public service.

Yours respectfully,

E. W. CLARK,
Chief Revenue Marine Division.

Hon. WILLIAM H. FORNEY,
House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 16, 1882.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing a petition from the officers at Fort Randall, Dak., and many others, for an appropriation to improve the military road from Yankton to Fort Randall, and asking if I will recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that if the condition of the road is as stated in the petition, I would, in view of the facts that Congress has already appropriated money for this road, and that it is necessary for military uses, feel justified in recommending an appropriation if the Committee on Appropriations should request my opinion on the subject.

The petition is returned as requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
House of Representatives.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, May 4, 1882.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter requesting an answer to certain questions with reference to the work on "American insects injurious or beneficial to vegetation," prepared by Professor Glover, the plates and manuscripts of which he wishes to sell to the United States.

Although not an entomologist, I can form an opinion in regard to the work, having been familiar with its purposes for many years. It consists of about 270 engraved copper plates, in octavo, representing many thousands of the insects injurious and beneficial to vegetation in the United States, and presented in various stages of growth and in their relationships to the plants or animals on which they feed or which they harbor. Although not claiming the most minute conditions of accuracy, I am assured that all the details necessary for the identification of the various species are given. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that I believe the book in question to be of great value to the agriculturist, and that its publication and judicious distribution throughout the country would be of great importance. In view of its magnitude its publication by private enterprise is hardly to be thought of, and without assistance from government it will never likely see the light.

From my own experience the cost of engravings on copper, like those constituting Professor Glover's plates, I am satisfied that \$100 each would be a very moderate estimate for reproducing them, including, as in this case, the original drawings, their transfer to copper, and the copper plate itself. Mr. Casilear, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, some years ago made his estimate the same as mine. I understand that Professor Glover is willing to take \$7,500 for the entire lot. It would be *absolutely impossible* to reproduce these engravings at anything like this sum. In this price is also included a large amount of text, more or less complete.

I do not doubt but that the work could readily be published by the government so as to involve but little expense beyond that of the first cost of the plates.

The plates in question were some years ago stored by Professor Glover at the Smithsonian Institution, and are now in my custody.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SPENCER F. BAIRD,
Secretary.

Hon. E. M. VALENTINE,
Chairman Committee on Agriculture.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1882.

SIR: Major Elliot has handed me the memorandum left with him by you last evening, in relation to an item to be introduced into the sundry civil bill, authorizing the Chief of Engineers to procure the printing of plans and illustrations to accompany the annual report of this office for 1882.

The cost of these illustrations, including paper, as obtained from the Government Printing Office, has varied from year to year, but I should think that the cost for 1880, viz, \$6,500.65, with ten per cent. added, or say, in round numbers, \$7,000, would be a reasonably correct estimate for the cost of the illustrations for the forthcoming Annual Report of 1882.

It should be borne in mind, however, that this is not the most economical method of procuring the illustrations, inasmuch as when they are obtained by the Public Printer, they are contracted for in connection with the illustrations accompanying the reports of other bureaus and departments.

For this reason I have taken the largest of the cost of the illustrations for the last three years.

The following wording of the item is suggested:

"For photolithographing and engraving maps, diagrams, and other illustrations, including paper and printing, for the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for 1882, the work to be under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, and to be furnished in such time that the complete report may be ready on the assembling of Congress on the first Monday of December next, \$7,000."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Chief of Engineers, Brigadier and Brevet Major General.

Hon. H. F. PAGE,
Chairman Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives, Capitol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 19, 1882.

SIR: I desire to bring your attention to the estimate for the "custody, care, and protection of lands and other property belonging to the United States," for which, heretofore, there has been an appropriation of \$5,000 in the sundry civil act. This amount was estimated for the ensuing fiscal year. From this annual appropriation, in addition to the compensation of employes, a large number of incidental expenses were necessarily to be paid, to wit: The traveling and other expenses of agents in investigating the condition of the lands, in examining county and other records of deeds, perfecting titles to lands, procuring certified copies of deeds and of orders and decrees of courts, abstracts of titles, fees of surveyors, expenses of district attorneys, preparing lands for sale, advertising in newspapers and by posters, auctioneers' fees, and other incidental expenses. From the report of the committee on the legislative, executive, and judicial bill (recently passed by the House) I infer that this estimate of \$5,000, for the purposes indicated above, has been omitted from the sundry civil appropriation bill. If this be the case, I respectfully request that a clause be added thereto, appropriating \$2,000 for the custody, care, protection, and sale of lands and other property belonging to the United States, to be expended, as heretofore, under

the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Unless some such appropriation be made there will be no means for the payment of such expenses, not even for the recording of deeds obtained in the change of ownership of this class of lands to the United States.

In view of the facts that the United States have acquired by devise several tracts of land not needed for public purposes, the care of which is a source of expense, and there is no law by which they can be sold, I recommend that an additional clause be added authorizing the Secretary to sell such lands as have been acquired by the United States by devise, upon such terms and after such public notice by advertisement as he may deem best for the public interest.

I herewith respectfully submit a draft of the proposed clauses or amendments to the bill.

Respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, May 17, 1882.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your verbal request of to-day, I have the honor to say that the following is an extract from the report, dated July 21, 1879, of the inspector of the tenth light-house district, relative to the necessity for a light at the mouth of the Detroit River, Mich.:

"A light off the mouth of the Detroit River, one mile due west of the position of the Bar Point light-ship (Canadian), as shown on the chart of the Detroit River published by the U. S. Lake Survey in 1876, at the point where the 18½ foot sounding is marked on the chart. The light to be flashing white, of the third order, illuminating the entire horizon, and with a range of visibility of about 15 miles. The building to stand on a masonry pier, and to have accommodations for three keepers without families. A fog signal is also recommended for the station. The only light now marking the mouth of the Detroit is shown from the Bar Point light-ship (Canadian) established in 1875; but that light, although it has proved very useful, is not adequate to the needs of the situation. Its range of visibility is small, especially of the red upper light. It is not sufficiently bright to be easily distinguished from the lights of other vessels near by. Its location is such that, while useful when approaching from the lake, it is of little or no service for guiding between the difficult shoals at the entrance to the river inside the position of the light-ship (an important requirement), and in common with all floating lights it is, to a certain extent, unreliable, being subject to mishaps from which a stationary light is free.

"There is also complaint that the vessel is not placed on her station as early in the season of navigation, or continued there as late as she should be. A light of the kind, and established at the point recommended, would furnish a sufficient and unmistakable guide for making the mouth of the Detroit from any direction. Its location will be such that vessels from the eastward, passing Point Pelee, and sighting the light, could steer directly for it, and clear the dangerous shoal now marked by the light-ship; vessels from the southwest could use it for a range with the Amherstburgh light (Canadian) to clear the long spit at the end of Point Mouille, on the west shore of the lake, and there would be no danger in its front for vessels approaching from any intermediate point of the compass. In connection with the Amherstburgh light it would lead through the narrow, buoyed channel (Canadian), in the mouth of the river, and up in deep water, to within one-half mile of the latter light. As the importance of the interests to be served appears to me to demand that the mouth of the Detroit River should be better lighted than at present, and as the most available point for the establishment of a light fulfilling all the required conditions is in our own waters (see boundary line laid down on preliminary chart of mouth of Detroit River, published by the Lake Survey in 1874), the obligation to act in this matter seems to rest with our government rather than the Canadian, the more so as by far the greater part of the commerce to be benefited is our own. The cost of such a structure as is here recommended would be considerable, but would be more than justified, I think, by its usefulness. In my opinion there would be no more valuable light on the lakes. With such a light existing, the Bar Point light-ships would be of little service, and would probably be withdrawn."

Very respectfully,

GEO. DEWEY,
Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

Hon. H. W. LORD, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, May 18, 1882.

DEAR SIR: Herewith inclosed, I have the honor to send you for your additional information a copy of a letter just received from the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, relative to the casualties to and detentions of vessels at the mouth of the Detroit River, owing to the lack of a light-house at that point.

Yours, truly,

GEO. DEWEY,
Commander, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

Hon. H. W. LORD, M. C.,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, stating that the House Committee on Appropriations are impressed that exorbitant rates are paid under existing law for surveying the public domain, and that to this fact is largely due the abuse in making unnecessary surveys which has grown up since the authorization of the assignment of certificates of deposit made by alleged settlers for surveys.

The committee requests the opinion of this office on the subject, and that such amendments of the law fixing the compensation as it may deem proper and just to the government and sufficiently remunerative to the surveyors be suggested.

In reply I have to state that the present rates as fixed by the appropriation act of March 3, 1881, are \$12 for standard and meander lines, \$10 for township, and \$8 for section lines, and for lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, not exceeding \$16 for standard, \$14 for township, and \$10 for section lines. These rates are applicable to all surveying districts.

Besides the rates fixed by said appropriation act, the United States Revised Statutes provide special augmented rates for California, Oregon, and Washington Territory.

Section 2404 Revised Statutes provides that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may in his discretion authorize the survey of lands in Oregon densely covered with forests or dense undergrowth at rates not exceeding \$18 for standard, \$15 for township, and \$12 for section lines.

Section 2405 Revised Statutes authorizes a compensation for the survey of lands in California and Washington Territory densely covered with forests or thick undergrowth of not exceeding \$18 for standard lines, and \$16 for township and section lines.

In former years it was the practice of this office to submit separate estimates for each surveying district, and the rates named in such estimates varied according to locality and the character of the country to be surveyed. In the country lying east of the Rocky Mountains the rates then prevailing were considerably lower than the present minimum rates, and they were deemed sufficiently remunerative when the fields of operation were not so readily reached, and the time required for reaching the field and cost of transportation greater than at present.

There are still large areas where few or no difficulties are to be encountered by the surveyors, and where surveys can doubtless be made at rates from twenty to twenty-five per cent. below those now prevailing without detriment to the service and with reasonable profit to the surveyor.

I would therefore recommend that the rates for the survey of prairie and other timberless lands, where no special difficulties are to be encountered by the surveyor, be fixed at not exceeding \$10 for standard and meander lines, \$8 for township, and \$6 for section lines.

The augmented rates allowed for the survey of mountain lands, and lands covered with heavy timber or dense undergrowth, may also be reduced, and I would suggest that the rates for the ensuing year be fixed at not exceeding \$14 for standard, \$12 for township, and \$8 for section lines.

The most difficult surveying is found in the heavily-timbered and mountainous regions of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and such work is specially provided for by sections 2404 and 2405 of the Revised Statutes, above referred to. Much of the work for which these special rates were provided being exceptionally difficult, they should, in my opinion, be allowed to stand.

In my annual report for 1881, and in various communications to Congress since, I have recommended that the law of March 3, 1879, in relation to assignments of certi-

ificates of deposit, should be repealed. I am of opinion that this should be done, notwithstanding a reduction may be made in the rates of payment for surveys.

Very respectfully,

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 12, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a communication of the 9th instant from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to the act of April 11, 1882, entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same."

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the above-noted act makes no provision for running and marking the boundary line between the lands sold to the United States by the Crows and the diminished reserve of the said Indians, and, as, "in view of the contemplated survey of lands for allotment to the Indians, and in order that the lines of the *public land surveys* may be properly closed on the western limits of the reservation, it is necessary that the boundary line between the sold lands and the diminished reservation be surveyed and marked in the field," recommends an appropriation in the sum of \$4,800 for that purpose.

Concurring in the views of the Commissioner, I respectfully suggest that a clause be inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill, now before your committee, appropriating the sum of \$4,800, or so much thereof as may be required for survey of the boundary line between the lands disposed of by the Crows and their diminished reserve in Montana, as indicated in the act approved April 11, 1882.

Very respectfully,

W. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman House Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1882.

SIR: Respectfully referring to the act of Congress "to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," I have to call attention to the fact that while provision is made for the survey of agricultural lands within the reservation for the purpose of allotting lands to the Indians in severalty, no means are provided for the segregation of the lands sold to the United States from the present reservation.

In view of the contemplated survey of lands for allotment to the Indians and in order that the lines of the *public lands surveys* may be properly closed on the western limits of the reservation it is necessary that the boundary line between the sold lands and the diminished reservation be surveyed and marked in the field. I therefore recommend an appropriation by Congress for the survey of the boundary line as described in the act above referred to, beginning at the point where the southern boundary of Montana Territory, being the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, crosses Charles Fork; thence north to a point six miles south of the first standard parallel, being on the township line between townships six and seven south; thence west on said township line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian of longitude to a point either east or west of the source of the eastern branch of Boulder Creek; thence down said eastern branch to Boulder Creek; thence down Boulder Creek to the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder Creek. The estimated length of said boundary is one hundred and twenty miles, and the sum required for surveying and marking the same at \$46 per mile will be \$4,800.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]

AN ACT to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.

Whereas certain individual Indians and heads of families representing a majority of all the adult male members of the Crow tribe of Indians occupying or interested in the Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana have agreed upon, executed, and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior an agreement for the sale to the United States of a portion of their said reservation, and for their settlement upon lands in severalty, and for other purposes: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed. Said agreement is executed by a majority of all the adult male members of said tribe, in conformity with the provisions of article eleven of the treaty with the Crow Indians of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and is in words and figures as follows, namely:

"We, the undersigned individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe of Indians now residing upon the Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana, do, this twelfth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, hereby agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States, for certain considerations to be hereinafter mentioned, all that part of the present Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder Creek; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana Territory, being the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence east along said parallel of latitude to a point where said parallel crosses Clark's Fork; thence north to a point six miles south of the first standard parallel, being on the township-line between townships six and seven south; thence west on said township-line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to a point either west or east of the source of the eastern branch of Boulder Creek; thence down said eastern branch to Boulder Creek; thence down Boulder Creek to the place of beginning; for the following considerations:

"First. That the Government of the United States cause the agricultural lands remaining in our reservation to be properly surveyed and divided among us in severalty, in the proportions hereinafter mentioned, and to issue patents to us respectively, therefor, so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. Allotments in severalty of said surveyed lands shall be made as follows:

"To each head of a family not more than one quarter-section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-quarter section.

"To each single person over eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section.

"To each orphan child under eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section; and

"To each other person under eighteen years, or who may be born prior to said allotments, one-eighth of a section, with a like quantity of grazing land.

"All allotments to be made with the advice of our agent, or such other person as the Secretary of the Interior may designate for that purpose upon our selection, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent making the allotment for each orphan child. The title to be acquired by us, and by all members of the Crow tribe of Indians, shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, nor subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in each patent.

"Second. That in consideration of the cession of territory to be made by us as individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe to the Government of the United States, said Government of the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, hereby agrees to appropriate annually, for twenty-five years, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the President, for our benefit, in assisting us to erect houses, to procure seeds, farming implements, and stock, or in cash, as the President may direct.

"Third. That if at any time hereafter we, as a tribe, shall consent to permit cattle to be driven across our reservation or grazed thereon, the Secretary of the Interior shall fix the amount to be paid by parties so desiring to drive or graze cattle; all

moneys arising from this source to be paid to us under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

"Fourth. That all the existing provisions of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall continue in force.

"Done at Crow Agency, Montana Territory, this twelfth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty."

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed a sufficient quantity of land on the Crow Reservation to secure the settlement in severalty of said Indians as provided in said agreement, and upon the completion of said survey he shall cause allotments of land to be made to each and all of the Indians of said Crow tribe in quantity and character as mentioned and set forth in the agreement above named, and upon the approval of said allotments by the Secretary of the Interior he shall cause patents to issue to each and every allottee for the lands so allotted, with the same considerations, restrictions, and limitations mentioned therein as are provided in said agreement.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and they are hereby, set aside, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as follows, namely:

For the expense of the survey of the lands as provided in the second section of this act, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the first of twenty-five installments, as provided in said agreement, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as the President may direct, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Approved, April 11, 1882.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 24, 1882.

SIR: Referring to the communication of your committee of the 21st instant, inclosing House bill* No. 3164 of the present session, "authorizing the purchase of a marine hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory," and requesting a report thereon, I have to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from this department to the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations of the 5th of April, 1880, when the subject of the purchase of this hospital was first presented to Congress, containing the approval of the department in regard to the purchase. It will be seen from the letter referred to that copies of all the papers in the case were transmitted for the consideration of the committee, together with the report of Dr. John B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, as to the advisability of the purchase.

A copy of Dr. Hamilton's report is inclosed herewith, and papers and memoranda returned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Hon. FRANK HISCOCK,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of your committee, copies of papers presented by the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service, in regard to the purchase of the hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, for the accommodation of marine hospital patients, as follows:

A. Original proposal of Dr. Minor, of Port Townsend, the proprietor of the hospital, to sell or lease the same to the United States.

B. Order of the Treasury Department of September 18, 1879, convening board to investigate Dr. Minor's proposition.

C. Report of board of officers convened to examine the purchase of the hospital.

D. Second proposal of Dr. Minor to lease or sell the property to the United States.

Attention is invited to the indorsement of Dr. Hamilton, supervising surgeon-general Marine Hospital Service, of the 2d instant, upon the accompanying papers, from which it will be seen that the purchase of this hospital is recommended in view of the present necessities of the service at Port Townsend, and the rapid increase in

* This is word for word the same as House bill No. 5875—the one under consideration.

its commerce; and for the additional reason that there is no marine hospital on the Pacific coast except that at San Francisco, more than 1,000 miles distant.

The views of Dr. Hamilton are approved, and an appropriation of \$18,000 to purchase the hospital, is recommended.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

[House Report No. —, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

MARINE HOSPITAL AT PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. McLANE, from the Committee on Commerce, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5875) "authorizing the purchase of a marine hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory," beg leave to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The recommendation is based upon the examination of a board of officers; the favorable views of the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service; the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury; and especially upon the representation that to build a marine hospital will cost the government much more than to purchase this one, which is substantially new.

[Extract from report on United States Marine Hospital Service at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, dated November 8, 1877.]

* * * * *

Puget Sound is an immense inland sea, the distance from Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the straits of Fuca, to Olympia, at the head of the Sound, being 175 miles. It is dotted with innumerable islands, some of which are 50 miles long. Many of them are well settled, affording finely cultivated farms, stores, trading posts, schools, and churches.

Dotted all over the sound are small bays, which are denominated ports; and here are built and inactive operation the large saw-mills, many in number, cutting millions of lumber annually, supplying the whole Pacific coast, Sandwich Islands, and South America, with that article of commerce.

Immense fields of coal, already developed, and others being opened, are affording daily shipments of large cargoes to California, Oregon, and other points. The agricultural interests of the Territory are largely on the increase. Potatoes, oats, and enormous quantities of hops require transportation to markets. Hoops, poles, staves, water-pipe, &c., are being manufactured in large quantities for shipment.

The salmon fisheries are growing in importance, and the general business of this new and interesting country has for the past few years been growing in volume and prosperity.

To transport these articles of produce and manufacture, a large fleet of vessels is required annually. It is estimated there are employed annually in the Puget Sound trade at least 75 deep-sea vessels, which are American bottoms, in the general coasting trade, and are enrolled and licensed, thus not rendering it necessary to make entry or clearance at this custom-house. One-third of these vessels only are documented in the Puget Sound district. * * * Nearly all the remainder are documented at San Francisco.

* * * * *

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. T. EVANS,
WILLIAM GOVERNEUR MORRIS,
Special Agents.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING OF PUGET SOUND CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

During the year ended June 30, 1878, 108 vessels—69 sailing and 39 steam—were documented at Port Townsend, the port of entry of the Puget Sound customs district, with a carrying capacity of over 31,000 tons.

Comparing this with that of the other 124 districts in the United States, we find that this tonnage is exceeded by that of only 28 of them. Indeed, it exceeds the shipping of more than half of the States in the Union. For instance, it is much greater than that of Florida, the tonnage of whose vessels is only 26,624; is nearly 50 per cent. more than that of Georgia, which is 20,596; is nearly double that of Alabama, Texas, Delaware, and Kentucky, which is 16,839, 16,346, 15,229, and 15,011, respectively; is more than double that of South Carolina, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and North Carolina, which is 14,474, 13,351, 13,330, and 11,692, respectively; and is several times that of Mississippi, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Vermont, which is 9,430, 6,428, 5,619, 3,732, and 3,453, respectively.

The tonnage of American vessels in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared at said port during said year, entered 263 vessels of 152,828 tons burden, and cleared 284 vessels of 167,178 tons burden, exceeds that of such vessels so entered and cleared during the same time at 120 of the 125 ports of entry in the United States, being only exceeded by those entered and cleared at Boston and Charleston, New York, Detroit and San Francisco.

The tonnage of foreign vessels in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared at said port during said year, entered 46 vessels of 19,195 tons burden, and cleared 61 vessels of 30,962 tons burden, is exceeded by that of such vessels entered and cleared during same time at only 31 of the 125 ports of entry in the United States.

The tonnage of American ocean steam vessels in the foreign trade, which were entered and cleared at said port during said period, entered 178 vessels with 130,471 tonnage, and cleared 183 vessels with 131,432 tonnage, is exceeded by that of such vessels so entered and cleared at only two other ports of entry in the United States, New York and San Francisco.

The tonnage of foreign ocean steam vessels in the foreign trade, which were entered and cleared at said port during said period, is exceeded by that of such vessels entered and cleared during that time at only ten other ports in the United States, viz: Portland and Falmouth, Boston and Charleston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth, New Orleans, Galveston, Brazos de Santiago and San Francisco.

Four hundred and ninety-five vessels made entry at this port during that year; while 1,403 were observed from Latoosh light-house passing into the entrance to the Sound.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me, in the interest of those largely concerned in the business of navigating the Pacific Ocean coastwise, the Straits of Fuca, Puget Sound, &c., and at their instance, and as their representative, to attract your attention especially to the importance of the early establishment of a United States marine hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory. The bill pending before your committee authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase for the use of the United States, at a cost not to exceed \$18,000, the private hospital at that port, has received the unanimous approval and recommendation of the House Committee on Commerce on last week. The proposition has the approval and recommendation—

First. Of Dr. John B. Hamilton, supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States.

Second. Of Hon. John Sherman, late Secretary of Treasury, as such Secretary.

Third. Of Hon. Charles J. Folger, present Secretary of the Treasury, at the present session.

When it is remembered that there is no United States marine hospital north of San Francisco, the necessity for one at the point indicated is at once apparent.

In view of the recommendations referred to I sincerely hope your committee may feel justified in giving a place to the proposition in the sundry civil bill.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MITCHELL,

Attorney for Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, &c.

Hons. FRANK HISCOCK, BEN. BUTTERWORTH, and J. C. S. BLACKBURN,
Subcommittee of Committee on Appropriations on Sundry Civil Bill, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, Representatives from the Pacific coast, earnestly recommend that House bill No. —, authorizing the purchase of a marine hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, may be inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The interests of the marine service on the North Pacific coast imperatively demand some speedy provision at the point named for the protection of disabled seamen. The bill has the approval, first, of the House Committee on Commerce at the present session; second, of Dr. John B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service; third, it was recommended by Hon. John Sherman, late Secretary of the Treasury; and has the approval, fourth, of Hon. Charles J. Folger, present Secretary of the Treasury.

As this is the only matter of this kind insisted upon for the Pacific coast, we earnestly hope it may meet with your approval.

THOS. H. BRENTS.
M. C. GEORGE.
H. F. PAGE.
R. PACHECO.
MARTIN MAGINNIS.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, BEN BUTTERWORTH, and J. C. S. BLACKBURN,
Subcommittee of Committee on Appropriations on Sundry Civil Bill, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th instant, stating that a part of township 12 north, range 3 west, in the State of Wisconsin, was never subdivided into sections, and you therefore ask me to recommend to the House Appropriation Committee the insertion of the words "and resurveys" after the word "surveys" in the appropriation bill.

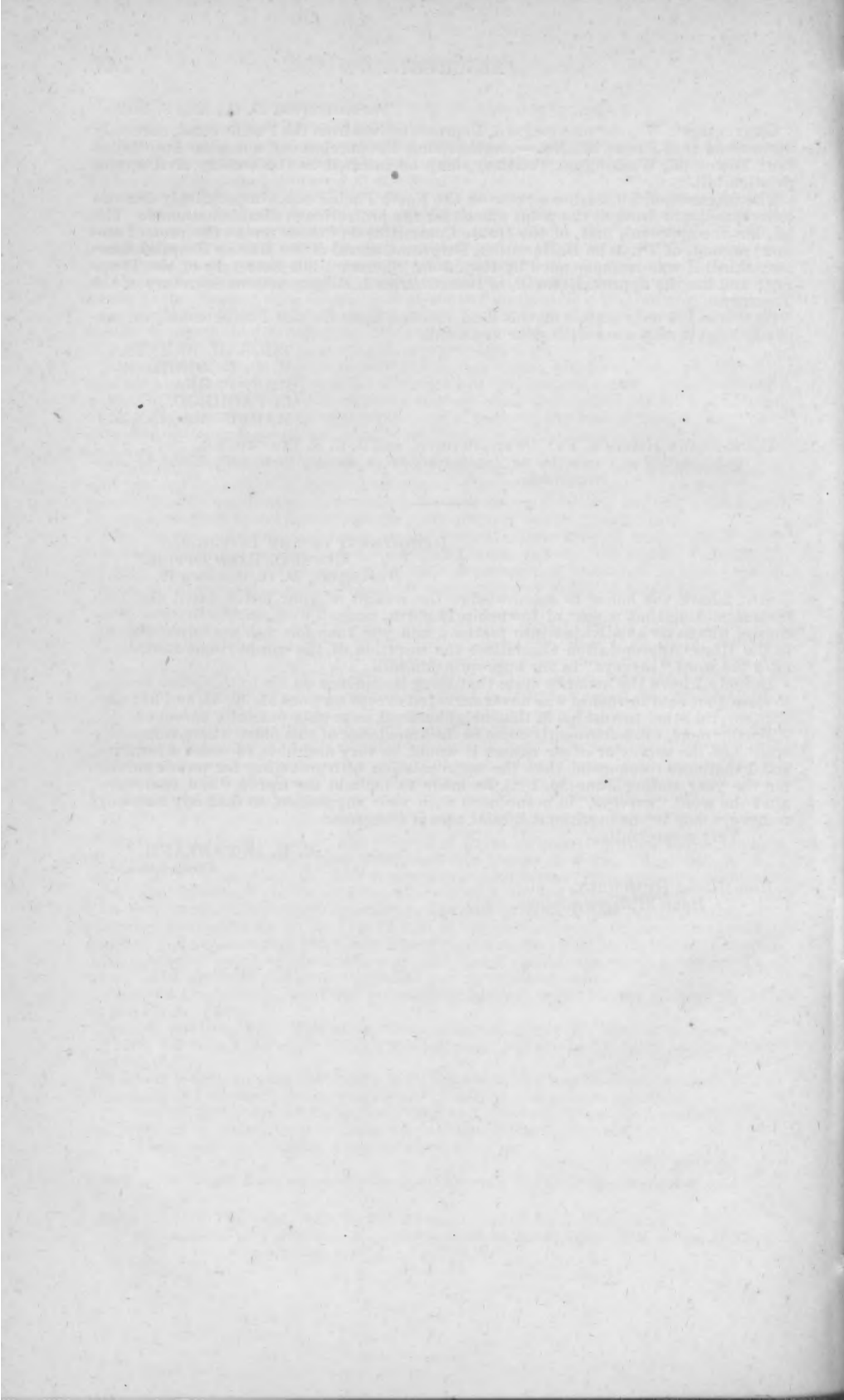
In reply I have the honor to state that there is evidence on file in this office tending to show that said township was never surveyed except sections 31, 32, 33, and 34; also, that several other townships in that neighborhood were only partially surveyed.

Furthermore, cases frequently come to the knowledge of this office where from obliteration of the survey or other causes it would be very desirable to order a resurvey, and I therefore recommend that the appropriation bill providing for public surveys for the year ending June 30, 1883, be made to include the words "and resurveys" after the word "surveys," in accordance with your suggestion, so that any necessary resurveys may be made without special acts of Congress.

Very respectfully,

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

HON. H. L. HUMPHREY,
House of Representatives.



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